





## 2,000 to 3,000 Troops

Soviet Combat Soldiers  
In Cuba, U.S. Aides Say

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP) — The Carter administration said today that new intelligence estimates "come to the unambiguous conclusion" that there is now a Soviet combat unit of 2,000 to 3,000 men in Cuba.

The State Department said the troops do not pose a threat to the United States. But it expressed concern and said it is asking the Soviet Union for a complete explanation of the presence of the troops and their mission in Cuba.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d would not say whether the Russians have been asked to withdraw the troops.

According to agreements made after the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 and reaffirmed in 1970, the Soviet Union is not allowed to station "offensive weapons systems" in Cuba. In return, the United States has pledged not to invade the island.

But Mr. Carter said that "ground forces per se did not figure in our bilateral understandings with the Soviets."

## U.S. Action Urged

The State Department made the acknowledgment after Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, reported yesterday that U.S. intelligence sources had confirmed the presence of Soviet combat troops in Cuba.

Sen. Church urged President Carter to insist on the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet troops. "The United States cannot permit

the island to become a Russian military base, 90 miles from our shores, nor can we allow Cuba to be used as a springboard for Russian military intervention in the Western Hemisphere," he said.

In Little Rock, Ark., today, Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, a Republican presidential contender, demanded the same action and proposed suspending the Senate debate on the SALT-2 treaty with the Soviet Union until the Russians provide "a full explanation."

Sen. Dole said the stationing of Soviet troops in Cuba was a very serious violation of the Cuban missile crisis accords.

## Advisers in Cuba

Russia has had military advisers in Cuba under the Cuban agreements. But Sen. Church said this is the first time Russia has placed combat-type troops in Cuba.

"Our concern for deployment of Russian combat troops in this hemisphere should be apparent," he said. "It is one thing for Russians to engage in such activities in places like Angola and Ethiopia. It is quite another thing to move into what always has been regarded as our own front yard."

On Aug. 7, the Defense Department said "there might have been a very modest increase" in the Soviet military presence in Cuba. U.S. intelligence sources said then that estimates indicated 2,000 military advisers and between 4,000 and 6,000 civilian technicians and advisory personnel were in Cuba.

Carter Says He Won't Allow  
Blackmail by Arabs on Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

zents not to let "diversity...degenerate into division."

In a speech at Emory University, Mr. Carter referred to the division between blacks and Jews and said, "In a time of trial we must not permit the legitimate contest of competing values to become a war of group against group, special interest against special interest and finally each against all others."

"Differing political views, when and if they do exist, must not become the occasion for deep and damaging divisions between groups of citizens in our society," he said.

It was Mr. Carter's first public comments on the potentially serious problems arising from any continuing split between blacks and Jews, a division fueled by the resignation of Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, after it was disclosed that Mr. Young met with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in violation of administration policy.

On other points in the Florida interview, the president defended the decision to hire at \$36,000-a-year chief of staff for First Lady Rosalynn Carter. He said that large groups visited the White House weekly to talk about a variety of issues and that, while his wife does not arrange the meetings, as the White House hostess she is responsible to make sure that the visits "have maybe light hors d'oeuvres

Prime Must Rise,  
U.S. Experts Say

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ) — U.S. banks' prime rate, now a record 12½ percent, will have to go higher before it deters a significant number of corporate borrowers, according to bankers, corporate treasurers and securities analysts.

They say reasons are: a recession-induced inventory buildup increases companies' need for credit; because of continuing rapid price increases, more financing is needed to cover the same sales volume, still rising at many companies; and inflation remains so strong that interest charges still seem a bargain, especially compared to paying even higher rates later or being squeezed out in a "credit crunch."

U.S. Court Backs  
Safety Checks on  
Nuclear Exports

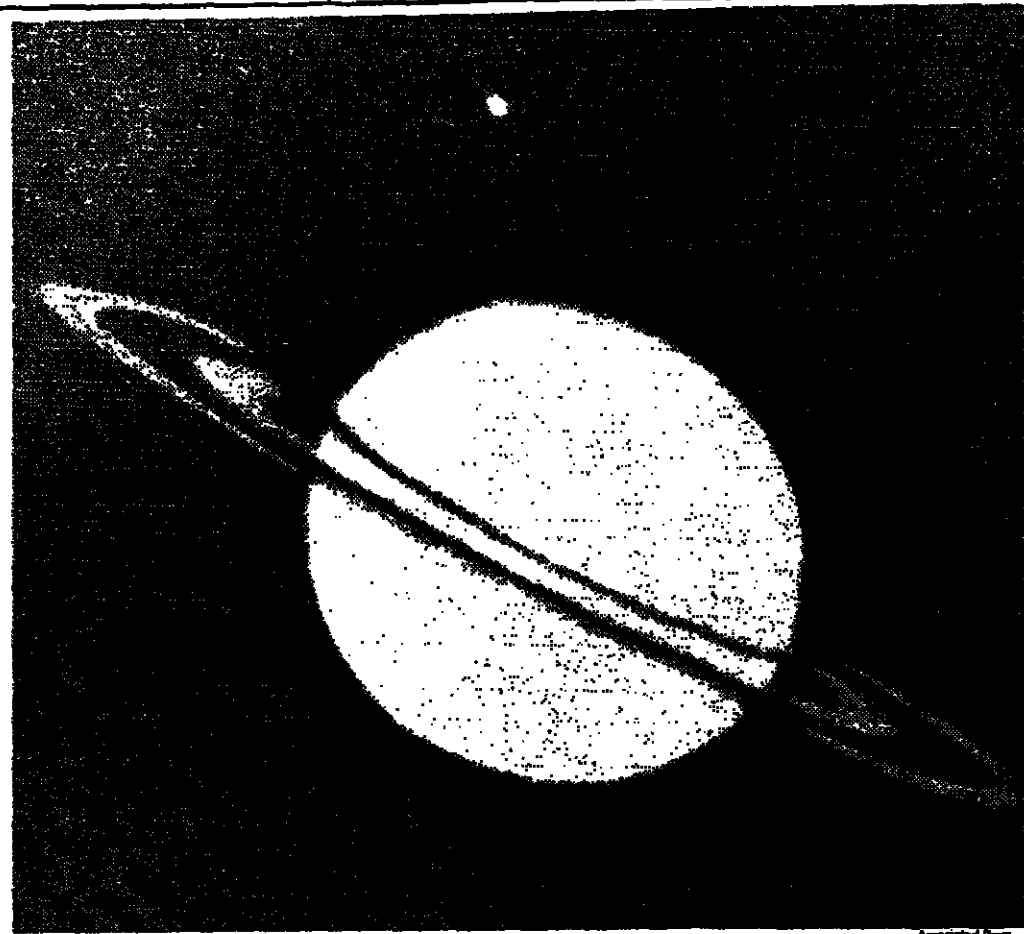
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP) — A U.S. judge yesterday threw out an attempt by the Westinghouse Electric Corp. to obtain a license for a nuclear power plant in the Philippines from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The decision appeared to affirm the government's right to consider health and safety questions in export license decisions, a shift in policy that could have wide repercussions.

U.S. District Court Judge June Green said in a brief ruling that she had been unable to find the NRC "arbitrary and capricious" in denying the license. She declined jurisdiction in a second suit involving a permit held up by the State Department, and deferred to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Westinghouse had argued that the NRC and the State Department were guilty of "arbitrary and capricious conduct in excess of their authority under the Atomic Energy Act," when they decided to check health and safety aspects of the proposed reactor. The company applied for licenses beginning in 1976.

The Philippine reactor, however, is to be built on the slope of Mount Natib, a sleeping volcano, in a known earthquake zone 65 miles west of Manila. And 12 miles away, at Subic Bay, is a major U.S. military installation where 8,000 Americans live.



The moon Titan hovers above Saturn in a picture taken Wednesday by Pioneer 11.

## Saturn's Rings Believed to Cast Virtual Band of Night

From Agency Dispatches

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Aug. 31 — Saturn's brilliant rings cast a deep shadow that creates a band of almost perpetual night near the center of the great yellow planet, space scientists say.

"We don't see this anywhere else in the solar system," Gary Hunt of University College in London said yesterday. Pioneer 11, gathering speed for its dash past Saturn tomorrow, may reveal "what is actually going on in the transition between the area in the shadow and the area that's in sunlight," he said.

A photograph taken yesterday from more than a million miles from Saturn's banded clouds showed a somewhat squashed-looking sphere, noticeably shorter across its polar axis than its equatorial one. Its disc ranged from a muddy yellow to a pale peach in color. Its rings appeared as dark brown hoops — believed to be a consequence of the lighting conditions that now prevail.

Tom Gehrels of the University of Arizona said the photograph shows evidence of darker and lighter stripes in Saturn's clouds, just as there are in Jupiter's clouds, but the contrast in the Saturnian features is not nearly as pronounced as in the Jovian system.

He said that the equatorial region was much brighter than the rest of the planet, but he could not offer an explanation for the brightness. In addition, he said the polar region appears to have a tinge of blue. He suggested that the blueness may be due to the same sort of scattering of sunlight that makes the sky seem blue here on earth.

## 3 Killed in Puerto Rico

## Hurricane Nears Dominican Republic

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 31 (AP) — The hurricane designated David headed for the Dominican Republic today after passing near Puerto Rico, where three persons were reported killed.

Meanwhile, reports from the Caribbean island of Dominica, which was devastated Wednesday by the hurricane, indicated that as many as 16 persons might have been killed and 4,000 injured. The Caribbean News Service reported that at least 16 persons had died, but officials aboard the British Navy frigate Fife, leading a rescue effort, said that only 5 deaths had been confirmed.

The file report said that preliminary estimates indicated that as many as 5 percent of the island's 81,000 inhabitants had been injured.

The hurricane's center stayed more than 80 miles south of Puerto Rico as it passed yesterday, and the island experienced only a tropical storm.

But heavy rains were pelting Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and stormy seas were flooding parts of the southeast coast of Puerto Rico, the U.S. National Weather Service said.

Police said that one man was killed on the south coast by a tree limb torn loose by the storm. Another was electrocuted by a downed power line and a third was killed when a gust of wind blew his car

out of control, causing it to crash. The national power company said that 200,000 homes in 19 cities and towns were blacked out.

Jose Colon, San Juan's chief meteorologist, said that the eye of the storm was expected to come ashore this evening on the Barahona Peninsula, the Dominican Republic's southernmost point, and to cross through Haiti early tomorrow on a course that would take it between Jamaica and Cuba.

The government of the Bahamas Islands issued a hurricane watch for the southeastern island groups of Turks and Caicos, which lie north of the Dominican Republic.

Police in Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic, evacuated residents from low-lying areas.

Hurricane David was still moving west-northwest with maximum sustained winds of 150 mph, but the speed of its advance had dropped slightly from 15 to 12 mph and more extended for 50 miles out from the center.

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Young Aide  
Gets Post

(Continued from Page 1)

proved relationship with Angola. He was chosen for the task last year because he was one of the few U.S. officials who had come to know President Agostinho Neto, the leader of the Marxist government of Angola.

Mr. McHenry spends a lot of his professional time on the Midwest and Southeast Asia as well as Africa. This year, he pointed out, he handled both disarmament and outer space. "It still tends to come out as 'McHenry the Africa expert,'" he said with a smile. "Life will put you in a narrow channel if you let it."

Born in St. Louis, he took his undergraduate degree at Illinois State University and master's degrees in both international relations and speech at Southern Illinois University. He also taught rhetoric and coached the debating team. In the early 1960s in Washington, Mr. McHenry studied international relations at Georgetown University while teaching English at Howard University.

He joined the State Department in 1964, and resigned in 1973 when Henry Kissinger became secretary of state. Mr. McHenry was at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Brookings Institution until he joined Mr. Carter's transition.

Mr. McHenry's principal foe, who is in prison awaiting an appeal of his death sentence for murder and subversion, sent his wife, Cory, to deliver a speech that he wrote in jail.

"I frankly fear the retribution when it finally catches up with us for our neutrality and inaction during a time of great moral crisis," Mr. Aquino wrote.

Mr. Marcos was expressionless as she listened to the speakers, which included the president of the opposition Liberal Party, Gerardo Roxas, former Sen. Ambrosio Padilla and Supreme Court Justice Claudio Teehankeo.

Mr. Laurel's son, rock star Cory Laurel, sang about an "enslaved" Philippines in a song demonstration popularized a few years ago. Mrs. Marcos applauded.

Friends and Foes Assail Marcos  
At Banquet Attended by His Wife

MANILA, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Both friends and foes of President Ferdinand Marcos called for an end to martial law in unprecedented remarks delivered at a banquet today in the presence of Mr. Marcos' wife.

The elegantly dressed crowd of 350 sat in subdued silence amid a series of anti-Marcos attacks unheard in public since he imposed martial law seven years ago.

Mrs. Imelda Marcos, sent to the banquet by her husband, who had a sore throat, sat quietly through most of the seven-hour dinner, although she sang at one point for the guest of honor.

"It was a very stimulating evening," Mrs. Marcos said as she left. "I think it's going to be interesting for everybody."

"Save us, oh Lord... from the lust for wealth and power," said former Sen. Jovito Salonga in his invocation, setting the tone for the evening.

Speaker after speaker, each seemingly emboldened by his predecessor, delivered anti-Marcos broadsides while praising the president.

The strongest attack was made

by Jose Laurel, former House speaker and an ally of President Marcos since he came to power in 1965. Mr. Laurel said that Mr. Marcos could not be president for life.

"Marcos is not the nation," Mr. Laurel said. "He is not even indispensable to the nation. This nation will survive even without Marcos."

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## Begin Rejects U.S. Criticism of Raids

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday rejected as "revolting injustice" U.S. criticism of Israel's pre-emptive strikes in southern Lebanon. Reiterating a policy position on the strikes, he termed them "legitimate national self-defense."

Criticism of U.S. policy on Lebanon also was made by the Israeli-backed leader of the Christian-held "security belt" north of the Israeli-Lebanese frontier, Maj. Saad Haddad, who accused the United States of supporting the Palestinian guerrillas by seeking to halt the Israeli raids against them.

Mr. Begin, speaking to U.S. Jewish fund-raisers yesterday, said that the Israeli ground, air and naval raids on Palestinian targets beyond its northern frontier saved an innumerable number of civilian lives, an argument that he had advanced Monday.

## 'Legitimate Self-Defense'

His remarks yesterday were made as the UN Security Council met to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon. Mr. Begin responded to remarks by a U.S. State Department spokesman who equated the Israeli attacks with Palestinian terrorism.

"This is the most legitimate national self-defense ever seen on earth and whoever condemns it and tries to say symmetrically both sides are guilty, performs an act of revolting injustice," Mr. Begin said.

Maj. Haddad, speaking to Israeli-based foreign correspondents in the south Lebanese village of Ain Ibel, said, "They [the Americans]

are following a wrong policy," he said. "They are helping the terrorists indirectly. But they have to know we are the real friends of the Americans. They have to help us."

Maj. Haddad's rightist troops control a 10-kilometer-wide strip from the Mediterranean to the Mount Hermon range. The area has become a buffer zone separating Israeli frontier settlements from artillery shelling and guerrilla infiltrations.

He contended that the Christian world has abandoned his multi-economic reasons, and that Palestinians are building state. He said that two Soviet ships docked at the Palestinian-held of Tyre in the last five days resupply the guerrillas and Muslims who are fighting Christians. He said the ships included Katyusha rockets, tank shells, small arms and artillery shells.

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# World to Seek Larger Share of Airwaves at Geneva Meeting

Peter J. Schuyten  
BRUNSWICK, N.J. — Developing nations in Asia and South America are among the West's supremacy communications by demanding access to the frequencies radio spectrum.

There else will be more than at the World Administrative Radio Conference, next when the 154-nation International Telecommunication Union in Geneva to decide who use which portions of the spectrum for transmission of every shortwave signals to telecommunications, television, commercial radio.

Conference will determine ends of communications service (United States) will be provided from now to the 2000," said Kallmann, vice chairman of the U.S. on to the conference and affairs adviser to the Federal Communications Commission.

conference, which is held every 20 years, is the time by which nations coordinate use of communications frequencies. At stake are not only dollars in investments, to the direction that U.S. communications policy is likely for the rest of the century.

as the evolution of communications technology is so fast, the less-developed nations of which seldom, if ever, spectrum — are worried agencies may not be available they are ready to use

and this end, more than 80 of

# Pentagon Aide Warns Soviet SALT Violation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Soviet Union could deploy long-range missiles by violating "a technically provision of the SALT-2 treaty, a former official Defense Intelligence said yesterday.

critic of SALT-2, Daniel spoke at a news conference by the American Council, a private lobby that favors a more forceful defense posture.

article of the strategic arms in treaty prohibiting the Soviet from producing, testing, and using any SS-16 single-warhead intermediate ballistic missile. Mr. Graham said the SS-16 produced covertly in a factory in the Soviet Union — launchers that do against treaty limits.

he waited until yesterday to say the SS-16 problem, he said is "of crucial importance" because "I felt someone in on it" during the annual hearings on the treaty this summer.

mobile launchers now are in use with an intermediate missile, the SS-20. Mr. Graham said the SS-20 could be used in a long-range SS-16 by adding a warhead, one of that warhead in a series would be unverifiable.

Graham claimed the Soviet already has 200 mobile launchers, which are hard surface. The launchers, could pick up missiles by them "in one night's argument was countered by Kennedy Jr., deputy director Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He said that the Soviet Union would

# U.S. Aide Admits 'Slipup' Led to Dancer Boarding Jet

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 — Leonel Castillo, the commissioner of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, acknowledged yesterday that a "slipup" involving federal agents and Pan American World Airways had allowed the Russians to slip Bolshoi ballerina Ludmila Vlasova aboard an Aeroflot jet last Friday, touching off an international incident.

"We gave the airlines a 24-hour notice that we were going to try to stop the departure," Mr. Castillo said. "And there was a slipup. She was allowed on the plane."

U.S. officials wanted to question Miss Vlasova about whether she was returning to the Soviet Union voluntarily. Her husband, Bolshoi Ballet dancer Alexander Godunov, had defected earlier in the week. After tense negotiations, the Russians allowed U.S. officials to speak to Miss Vlasova, who indicated that she wanted to leave. The plane left Monday.

A spokesman for Pan Am, which is the handling agent for Aeroflot at Kennedy International Airport, said that the airline lacked the legal authority to stop anyone from boarding such a flight.

U.S. Officials

An FBI source said that an immigration official, J.C. Weber, and an FBI agent had accompanied Miss Vlasova and 12 Soviet security agents as they boarded the Aeroflot plane.

Mr. Weber would not comment on the source's allegation, and Terrence Adamson, the Justice Department's public information director, would neither confirm nor deny that an FBI agent had gone with the party.

Mr. Castillo said that the incident raised the question whether his agency should have stationed its own agents at various airline ticket counters to try to prevent Miss Vlasova's departure.

# Court Rules Sought for With Loan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP) — U.S. Tax Court has ruled that the IRS can file liens for unfavorable publicity by making interest loan to the owner in Vegas Sun, and that the court acted in a case in Internal Revenue Service fight to collect additional tax from Herman Greenspan, a businessman and owner of the newspaper.

IRS said that Mr. Greenspan \$4 million at 3 interest in 1967 in exchange for services rendered or credit for the difference between a low rate and the 6 percent charged at that time income to Mr. Greenspan.

an agreed that the low interest loan was provided in for services from Mr. Greenspan, but refused to require any additional taxes. The IRS said that since interest is a full rate would interest be due, and therefore no extra be due.

renewed disagreement with the IRS over the IRS' refusal to consider in the loan.

# Plans War Games

Aug. 31 (AP) — About 100 German, Dutch, Danish and American soldiers will take military maneuvers Sept. 17, northern Germany, the Defense Ministry announced today.

the code named Hard part of NATO's August 79 series of maneuvers.



ROYAL CHRISTENING — Sweden's King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia holding Crown Prince Carl Philip Edmund Bertil in her arms in the Stockholm Palace Chapel during the baptismal ceremony Friday. Princess Victoria, 2, watches from her own special chair. Prince is now heir to the throne, although parliament is expected to approve a constitutional change this fall that will give the firstborn child the right of succession, regardless of sex.

# Restrictions Gain Acceptance in U.S.

By Ken Frankling  
BOSTON, Aug. 31 (UPI) — Late-boarder John McCard said he was only standing up for his rights when he refused to sit in the smoking section of a jet wheeling down a Logan Airport runway in Boston.

When he headed for the cockpit to complain, the New York-bound plane returned to the terminal. He was ordered off, arrested by police, then fined \$250 by a judge for interfering with a flight crew. On appeal, a jury last winter dismissed the charge. The court ruled that Mr. McCard was only seeking a seat he was entitled to by federal regulation.

Mr. McCard is among a growing number of people who are making a strong claim to the right to breathe unfiltered air. Cigarette, pipe and cigar smokers are finding that their right to light up in public has slowly but steadily eroded in the last decade — on airplanes, on buses, and on trains. And in some enclosed public areas in more than 30 states, smoking is banned unless separate sections are provided.

# Winds of Change Favoring Nonsmokers

The Tobacco Institute has taken a new approach to make smokers more aware of nonsmokers' rights, and vice-versa: a series of side-by-side magazine ads, one aimed at smokers, the other at nonsmokers.

The message to smokers explains that some anti-smokers have sensible reasons for objecting — "smoking bothers them." The ad for nonsmokers describes smoking as "a small ritual that welcomes strangers, provides companionship in solitude, fills empty time... and expresses personal style." Both ads call for "common decency and courtesy" to avoid aggravation.

But there are other examples where industry seems to have prevailed. A recent survey by Columbia Journalism Review found no comprehensive articles about the dangers of smoking in any major national magazine carrying cigarette advertising in the last seven years.

British filmmakers interviewed six real cowboys with lung cancer or emphysema to produce a 1976 documentary, "Death in the West." It opened with a commercial showing Marlboro men sitting around a campfire.

It was shown once on British television before the Philip Morris Co., which makes Marlboro cigarettes, obtained a court order forbidding the film's further use or sale anywhere in the world.

Philip Morris sued for deception and breach of copyright, claiming it was "slandered and double-crossed" into allowing Marlboro commercials to be used in a film that it thought would depict its product more favorably.

# Radioactive Tailings Found 75 Miles Away

By Sandra Blakeslee  
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 — Nearly seven weeks after it happened, crew crews in New Mexico are still cleaning up what is being called the worst spill of radioactive wastes in U.S. history.

The spill occurred July 16 at a uranium mine and mill in Church Rock, N.M., when a muddy mixture of waste material stored behind a earthen dam poured through a 20-foot crack in the dam and into a small stream.

Eleven hundred tons of mine tailings — the radioactive solids that remain after uranium ore is processed — and 100 million gallons of radioactive water escaped during the hour it took workers to seal the crack. Traces of the spill were found as far away as 75 miles.

The spill occurred in a desert region that is sparsely populated for the most part, and health officials in both states believe it presents no immediate health hazard.

A federal official, Hubert Miller of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, said: "This is something you need to be exposed to for many years before [health] effects would be seen."

# Nashville Police Defuse Bomb

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31 (UPI) — Police discovered and defused a time bomb 20 minutes before it was set to go off yesterday, in the heart of Nashville.

Police said that between 300 and 400 pounds of dynamite and plastic explosives were removed from a car that was reported stolen Wednesday night. "I don't think there's any question that it would have taken several surrounding buildings," a police spokesman said.

The car was parked in front of a liquor store two blocks from Ryman Auditorium, the former home of the Grand Ole Opry. A Nashville resident discovered the bomb while trying to determine who owned the car, which had been parked for six hours.

# CLA Differs With Carter, Predicts Fall in Oil Output

By Richard Halloran  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT) — The CIA has subtly disagreed with President Carter over the consequences of his decision to remove price controls from crude oil produced within the United States.

The intelligence agency, in a new report, predicted that U.S. domestic production can be expected to fall by about 1 million barrels a day over the next several years, dropping to about 9.2 million barrels a day by 1982. That includes crude oil and natural gas liquids.

Assumptions Differ

In contrast, Mr. Carter, in announcing his decision last April, asserted that "the immediate effect of this action will be to increase production of oil and gas in our own country." What is known as phased decontrol began June 1 and is scheduled to end in September, 1981.

After Mr. Carter last spring made public his controversial policy, estimates of how much more oil would be produced varied.

Oil companies predicted increases of 200,000 barrels a day or more. The Energy Information Administration, an independent unit within the Department of Energy, has estimated that production under decontrol would remain stable at 10.2 million barrels a day. In other words, the new policy would halt the decline in production that began in the early 1970s.

The CIA, which did not mention Mr. Carter or the administration's assessment in its new report, said its projections differed because its assumptions concerning oil prices and government policies differed from others.

The report said that the Energy Information Administration made "substantial allowance for the impact of improved incentives in reversing the downward trend" in the rate at which new oil reserves are discovered.

The authors of the CIA report said they had chosen "the more conservative industry projections of U.S. production as a prudent assessment until the impact of new policies can be more fully evaluated." — careful bureaucratic wording which appears to mean that they disagreed with the more optimistic projections.

The report, which contains information up to July 10, did not consider Mr. Carter's policies announced July 15 when he asserted that he would impose a ceiling on the country's imports of oil. The next day he set that at 8.2 million barrels a day.

Outlook Pessimistic

The report, prepared by the CIA's Office of Economic Research, focuses on the situation between now and 1982. It was pessimistic about the oil situation in industrial nations: "No matter how the events of 1979 sort themselves out, the outlook for oil supplies over the next few years is poor. Total oil supplies available to Western industrial countries are unlikely to increase significantly and may well fall."

On prices, the 60 percent increase since January "will have a strong dampening effect on income and economic growth" in the industrial countries, "no doubt cutting into the demand for oil," the report said.

"These measures may be enough to stabilize real oil prices in the next year or so," the report said. "In this time frame, we would not rule out the possibility of real oil prices declining for brief periods."

In the longer run, however, "real oil prices will be much higher by 1982 than in 1978, and could rise above the June 1979 level," the report said.

The CIA report also showed that the United States has cut energy consumption per unit of industrial output far more than West Germany, Britain, France and Japan.

# In Grand Jury Probe Perjury by a Carter Aide Is Alleged in Vesco Case

By Edward T. Pound  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT) — A top Justice Department official told several members of a U.S. grand jury last month that Richard Harden, a special assistant to President Carter, appeared to have committed perjury during the grand jury's investigation of an alleged plan to fix the legal problems of fugitive financier Robert Vesco, according to sources close to the investigation.

Philip Heymann, the assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, relayed his assessment of Mr. Harden's testimony in a closed meeting July 13 with eight members of the grand jury and a federal judge, the sources said. Mr. Heymann confirmed that he met with the jury members on July 13, but he said he could not discuss any statements he made during the meeting.

Racketeering

The sources said the alleged perjury stemmed from Mr. Harden's testimony before the grand jury about conversations he had with Vesco. Mr. Harden, an Albany, Ga., lawyer who was retained to talk to the White House about Mr. Vesco's legal problems, the sources declined, however, to indicate what aspect of Mr. Harden's testimony might be considered perjury.

Mr. Vesco fled the country several years ago after he was charged with bilking stockholders out of millions of dollars in an international swindle. He is now believed living in the Bahamas. The grand jury is investigating an allegation that there was an attempt to bribe Carter administration officials into dropping the criminal charges against Mr. Vesco.

# Taiwan Publisher Held for Sedition

TAIPEI, Aug. 31 (UPI) — A magazine publisher who visited China earlier this year was arrested yesterday on a charge of sedition, officials said today.

The Investigation Bureau said that Hung Chi-liang, 33, was being held without bail on suspicion of being "entrusted with a mission by the Chinese Communists" to carry out propaganda and other activities in Taiwan. Mr. Hung was a candidate for parliamentary elections last December before the vote was postponed indefinitely when Washington severed formal ties with Taipei. He long has been an outspoken critic of the government.

The bureau said that Mr. Hung had informed it voluntarily of his Peking visit and what he did there. But the investigation bureau found out that he had failed to report the whole truth, and further investigation disclosed that he has concealed many facts and is suspected of having committed sedition, the bureau said.

# U.S. Uranium Spill Cleanup Goes Slowly

About a dozen Navajo farmers in the area have been told not to use their wells. Instead, they are being supplied with water for themselves and their livestock by the operators of the mine.

Authorities also have ordered that signs be posted — in English, Spanish and Navajo — warning people not to go near the contaminated stream, the Rio Puerco. Navajo livestock drink from the stream, but Mr. Miller said the radioactive water is so acidic that "I doubt cattle would drink it."

Engineers are still trying to determine why the dam, owned by United Nuclear Corp. and built only two years ago, developed a crack. One theory is that the subsoil under the dam gave way, creating stress that the dam could not absorb without fracturing.

When the dam failed, the waste material left behind isolated pools of radioactive water the color of iced tea and patches of radioactive crystalline material the color and shape of yellow anthills.

State health authorities have ordered United Nuclear to pump these stagnant pools dry and remove any underlying soil that is contaminated. The patches of crystalline material, left behind when the radioactive water evaporates, also must be removed to prevent the material from being dissolved by rain and re-entering the stream or percolating into the earth.

So far, 140 tons of radioactive waste have been recovered and returned to the storage pond behind the dam. But the work is slow. Mud conditions prevent the use of heavy machinery, and the cleanup is being done by crews with shovels and buckets. One estimate is that it will take until December to complete.

Federal officials have labeled the United Nuclear spill as the worst of its kind in U.S. history because of the distance it covered. Other such spills have all been contained at milling sites.

Los Angeles Times

# 7 Die in Canada Crash

PRINCE RUPERT, British Columbia, Aug. 31 (AP) — Seven persons were killed and three were injured last night when a Trans Provincial Airline Grumman Goose crashed on Digby Island nearby, airport authorities said.

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## Nonaligned With Whom?

President Tito of Yugoslavia has landed heavily in Havana to be greeted, coolly, by President Fidel Castro. President Tito arrived early and anxiously at the conference of nonaligned nations to try to forestall its seduction by the Russophile element that the Cubans are leading. According to Cuba, the Soviet Union is the best and truest friend of the Third World since the Soviets are the historic enemy of colonialism and imperialism. That opinion gets progressively more implausible as you get closer to Eastern Europe. President Tito, as an Eastern European leader, wishes to inject a degree of realism into the proceedings.

You could argue that the declarations and resolutions by the 89 nations represented at Havana constitute nothing more than symbolic gestures. But symbolism makes a difference. These meetings build an influential consensus among the governments that support them. If the Cubans succeed in imposing their version of nonalignment onto the movement, they will enhance Soviet respectability most usefully in many parts of the world.

But President Tito regards himself, not unreasonably, as the holder of nonalignment's trademarks and copyrights. He is the survivor of the three presidents — with India's Nehru and Egypt's Nasser — who founded the movement 18 years ago. Now, at the age of 87, he does not intend to let the Russians run away with it.

While the Cuban tilt to the East is the central issue, there is also the matter of the Camp David agreements. Some of the Arabs

are pushing a strategy to punish Egypt for having signed them. Egypt's defenders point out that Camp David has very little to do with the principles of nonalignment. But it has a lot to do with the interests of some of the nonaligned countries, and that's what counts. The meeting serves as a sort of meter registering the political currents running through that very large part of the world that has neither great military nor industrial strength.

The worldwide distribution of wealth is not likely to come up except in the most rhetorical and unproductive of terms. The nonaligned countries used to be the poor, but recently things have become more complicated. Some of the world's richest countries are now the oil exporters that are members in good standing of the Third World. In Cuba, any discussion of the world's wealth will have to be conducted with great tact to avoid splitting the sellers of oil from the buyers.

Nonalignment was originally a response to the cold war, and to the aggressive bloc-building by the major powers. But the tone of international politics has changed since then, and perhaps even some of the delegates at Havana will find themselves wondering, privately, how much the nonaligned countries still have in common. The answer is that, at the least, they find in these meetings mutual support for their own ideas of independence. It's the definition of independence that's now at stake in the maneuvering between the Yugoslavs and the Cubans.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Catching Up With Puerto Rico

Mainland Americans are only belatedly beginning to sense the political ferment in Puerto Rico. Until a few years ago, the island's commonwealth status seemed to be the ideal middle ground between statehood and independence and few Puerto Ricans regarded it as colonialism. But now, the middle ground has turned into a morass. The early economic promise of Commonwealth status has gone sour: the jobless rate is at least 20 per cent. Even the Puerto Rican bar association, in a change of position, has come out for a United Nations inquiry into charges of colonialism. As never before, Puerto Ricans are divided about what to do — and whichever course they follow will present difficulties that Americans only dimly perceive.

Formally, the United States is committed to self-determination for Puerto Rico, a principle adopted by President Eisenhower in 1953. In a July, 1978 message, President Carter was more explicit: he pledged to support, and to urge Congress to approve, whatever decision the Puerto Ricans might reach in a referendum on their proper status. With these commitments in mind, Washington understandably resents the campaign to label Puerto Rico a colony. Last month, for the second successive year, the UN's Decolonization Committee approved a Cuban resolution censuring "colonialism" in Puerto Rico. But the problem is not simply meddling Cubans. Middle-roads in Puerto Rico increasingly have come to the same view.

Behind this shift is a fear that the United States is not serious about its pledges of self-determination. A substantial irritant has been the repeated refusal of Congress to transfer more home-rule powers to the existing Commonwealth. Five times in two decades, Puerto Ricans have been rebuffed when they pressed for greater self-rule. The long dominant Popular Democratic Party, which is committed to commonwealth status, is now seriously split because its leaders could

not make Washington budge. Yet Congress is not just being mulish. The Constitution makes no provision for a semisovereign entity and none of the states can pick and choose which federal laws they wish to enforce. Thus the Commonwealth has remained in its 1952 form: Puerto Rico pays no federal income taxes, has no representation in Congress and does not vote for president.

No ideal option exists. If Puerto Ricans favored greater home rule under the Commonwealth, the constitutional problems would remain. Statehood raises other difficulties. By becoming the 51st state, Puerto Rico would obtain seven seats in Congress and probably obtain more federal aid. But most of the aid would be welfare and would hardly stimulate the kind of true economic development Puerto Ricans sought in Operation Bootstrap a decade ago. Moreover, Puerto Ricans might insist that Spanish continue as the island's official language, something Congress might refuse, fearing a precedent.

There remains the option of independence, a course favored by only a minority of Puerto Ricans, for obvious reasons. It would risk losing federal aid and the right of free access to the mainland, where roughly 2 million of the 5 million Puerto Ricans now live and work.

Washington cannot decide which of these courses Puerto Ricans should favor. For them to follow any would require some ingenious adjustments. But there are things Washington can do now. Drawing on studies already under way, it can help Puerto Ricans understand the effect, in dollars, of various shifts in status. And it can begin thinking, now, about how to accommodate to likely political changes, before Puerto Rico's ferment turns into something worse. The United States acquired Puerto Rico by conquest 81 years ago. In the process, it acquired a responsibility, too.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Jaws With Ears

Take it from us: It's one thing for a doctor to hit a goose with a golf club and quite another for a president to hit a rabbit with a canoe paddle. In the first place, you're talking here about the difference between a prosecutable offense and a presidential prerogative almost certainly covered by executive privilege, especially when the privilege is invoked in self-defense. Unfortunately, since brandishing a canoe paddle at a sea-borne attack rabbit is one of the few questionable activities Richard Nixon was never charged with (did that cover-up work?), there is no authoritative body of legal literature to consult as to whether a sitting (in a canoe he could not have been standing) president is subject to court proceedings for such an offense.

But we strongly doubt it. Who would be offended, anyway, except possibly a bunch of other aquatic rabbits? The real question is, as always when these crazies charge the White House gates or take off after Canoe

One, how did the Secret Service let the mortal menace, a kind of Jaws with Ears, get so close to the only president we have? And what was this thing? A swimming rabbit. We are told, with some kind of grudge, a really mean rabbit, assailing Mr. Carter without provocation in Plains, Ga. last April. You have to ask yourself: What did Mr. Carter ever do to rabbits? It's true, we can't think of anything special he ever did for rabbits either, but then these are tight money times and everyone has to cut back — the president has said so himself repeatedly.

Was there in fact ever such a creature or an episode? Was it (as they would say in "Peanuts") something else, perhaps a Republican, in a rabbit suit? Never mind the photographic evidence Mr. Carter has said he has. In one respect, anyhow, we are reminded of the goose-on-the-golf-links saga: There is something damned fishy about this story of the rabbit who got away.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 1, 1904

PITTSBURGH — The Gazette comments on the current hostilities between Russia and Japan: "We do not blame Russia in the least for seeking to extend its possessions to secure an outlet on the Pacific, but Russia has pursued its designs with such clumsy recklessness and by such unscrupulous methods that it has forfeited respect and sympathy." The New York Tribune comments: "If these Russian pretensions to class bread and evil along with gunpowder and cannon as contraband of war were to prevail, then whenever two maritime nations were at war, the ocean commerce of the whole world would have to be suspended. That would be intolerable barbarism."

### Fifty Years Ago

September 1, 1929

PARIS — Seizure of the Chinese Eastern railway by the Nationalist government of China, on the grounds that the Soviet government was using the transportation system for the dissemination of Communist propaganda, has precipitated a grave political situation in the Far East. The railway was built in 1896 with Russian capital. The Soviet government was accorded a lease of the railway for a period of 50 years with the provision that responsible positions in its operation should be divided equally between Russians and Chinese. On July 10, the Soviet officials were expelled from their posts under orders from Gen. Chiang Hsueh-liang, governor of Manchuria.



## Scrutinizing NATO Challenges

By Joseph Godson

LONDON — The greatest achievement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been the maintenance of peace in Europe for three decades. The map of Europe might well look very different today had the Atlantic Alliance been created.

NATO's very success, paradoxically, often is the chief obstacle to the acceptance of its necessity today, particularly among younger people. People under 40 have no personal memory of the wartime experiences and apparently imminent postwar threat to their safety and independence which induced NATO's founders to form this unprecedented alliance for their collective defense.

To the new generation, who form the core of voters in the Western democracies today, war in Europe, revolution, occupation, austerity and the onset of the cold war are either a distant recollection or simply a lesson learned from history books.

### Changes

Taking into account all the changes which have occurred since 1949, the question is often raised whether NATO is still necessary for the security of its member states, and, if so, how it is being or should be adapted to the purpose. Against this backdrop of concern, more than 100 European and North American public figures — parliamentarians, academics, industrialists and labor leaders — are meeting in Brussels this weekend, on the 30th anniversary of NATO's creation, to debate the full range of strategic, economic and leadership problems facing the alliance over the remainder of this century. Many factors need scrutiny.

A new generation of voters in Western democracies, with only second-hand experience of instability in Europe, often tend to reject the past and the older generation's value system. This attitude naturally encourages opinion groups for whom the very prospect of military defense is distasteful.

This trend, in the form of campaigns to cut defense spending in favor of increased social welfare services, has become a factor in Western governments' policymaking.

The over-riding consideration in any review of NATO is the fact that the Soviet Union has a military capability which dwarfs the armed strength of European nations, singly or together.

The defense spending of the Soviet Union is believed to have risen an average of 4 percent per year in real terms between 1973 and 1977. Despite Western efforts to find a framework for dealing with the buildup of Warsaw Pact conventional forces in Eastern Europe, there has been no convincing demonstration of Soviet intentions to achieve a mutually acceptable measure of disarmament in the European theater.

Then there is the problem of modernizing theater nuclear forces in Europe. In the past decade, the Soviet Union has upgraded its theater nuclear forces to the point where the former Western superiority has been transformed to a Soviet advantage, especially in longer-range nuclear systems.

### Challenge

These Soviet improvements pose a significant challenge to the NATO Alliance's solidarity as the political risks and economic burdens of a Western response are considered.

The most urgent challenge faced by the Alliance concerns the need for strengthening NATO's southeastern flank. Greece remains

outside NATO's integrated military structure. Turkish-Greek political issues remain unresolved. The economic plight of Turkey calls for multi-nation relief.

The alliance's most important challenge concerns the necessity for dealing with events which occur outside NATO's geographic boundaries but which nonetheless threaten the security of the Alliance itself. In the past year, there have been several disturbing developments of this kind. Soviet client states have emerged in Afghanistan, Southern Yemen and Ethiopia. Soviet involvement is growing in southern Africa. Soviet-sponsored proxy forces have invaded Cambodia and Yemen.

This type of Soviet adventurism poses threats to the Western nations' sources of raw materials, including energy. It provides the Russians with a series of bases which could be used to interdict the lifelines of Western commerce.

Significantly in this regard, the Soviet Navy, until recently a small coastal force, today has the world's second largest fleet — with the largest submarine component of any nation.

Whatever may be said in defense of other elements of Soviet military might, it cannot be claimed that this vast naval expansion (or the immense Soviet superiority in tank numbers) is needed to protect the Soviet Union and its allies from an attack by the West.

Indeed, it is surely the clearest indication of the Kremlin's determination to use military force to back Soviet political and strategic aims on a worldwide basis.

In practical terms, NATO now faces a strategic environment in which increasing Soviet capacity for intervention has become more politically significant.

Discussing these issues, Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet, Henry Kissinger, Gen. Alexander Haig and West German parliamentarian Karl Mommer will be among the speakers at this weekend's Brussels conference, which is sponsored by Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies in cooperation with the Atlantic Treaty Association and the Atlantic Institute.

The cumulative impact of recent trends in Soviet behavior and in the Western democracies have created a new climate for NATO, says Dr.

## — Letters —

### Thai Royal Family

Re a special report from Tokyo under a title "Sex Package Tours Are Protected in Japan" (IHT, Aug. 11-12) alleging in a passage that (among presidents of certain countries) the Thai royal family indirectly encourage the so-called tourism.

I categorically refuse all allegations contained therein as far as it concerns the Thai royal family. I may add that our royal family is internationally known for its devotion to the welfare of the Thai people.

VIKROM NINNAD,  
Ambassador,  
Embassy of Thailand,  
Paris.

### Cartophilia

I deplored the loss of "Rip Kirby" but your new weather map is the greatest thing since sliced bread!

PETER JENKINS,  
Cannes.

David Abshire, chairman of the Georgetown Center, and now the member nations need to mobilize their political, economic and security assets into a comprehensive, balanced approach to global Soviet activities, he says.

The conference sponsors hope that the Brussels discussions will initiate a new process of continuing alliance assessment involving policy makers, scholars and opinion makers to contribute to this reinvigoration.

Joseph Godson is European coordinator of the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies.  
1979, International Herald Tribune.

## On Arms for Nicaragua

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration is working hard trying to come to grips with the new Nicaraguan situation and hoping that the new government will not ask for arms aid.

Administration leaders do not want to say yes and run the risk of the Nicaraguan junta's using these arms against governments friendly to the United States. Nor do they want to say no and alienate the new revolutionary regime in Managua.

What follows is a glimpse into how U.S. diplomats analyze a dynamic and tricky revolutionary situation and how they try to avoid saying no. It is a typical situation, except that in this case the stakes are enormous.

### World Looking

The world is looking on to see if: • The United States has the political steadfastness to try to establish a working relationship with a revolutionary regime.

• The Nicaraguan rebels can make the transition from the anti-Americanism they needed to wage their struggle to a more balanced view of Washington.

• The Soviet Union and Cuba will simply stand by and watch Washington challenge their virtually exclusive role as helpers of revolutionaries.

Administration experts are somewhat puzzled about exactly what is going on in Managua and whether the new regime will make a formal request for arms aid. Some radicals in the regime are downplaying the need for more arms, and some moderates are claiming that new arms are a necessity. Each faction seems to be positioning itself for internal political reasons and not because the arms themselves are important. Nonetheless, their internal jockeying becomes our foreign-policy problem.

### Pleased

Administration experts are surprised and pleased. Perhaps never has so much civil war been followed by so much peace. It is clear so far that the junta is trying to prevent executions and arbitrary retribution, even though this country of 4.5 million lost 30,000 in the rebellion. And despite Washington's long support for the repressive Somoza regime, which the revolution overthrew, the junta is working with the United States.

Meanwhile, the bureaucracy is studying whether Nicaraguans need additional arms. Most experts think not, since they already have the arms they had as guerrillas, plus a considerable arms cache possessed by the old National Guard, equipped by the United States. The experts fear that the "excess" arms

## Is Hunt for Mengele Reaching a Climax

By Kevin Michel Cape

LOS ANGELES — One of the most bizarre manhunt of the 20th century is reaching a climax in the Paraná River jungle on the border of Paraguay and Brazil. It is there that Dr. Josef Mengele, the so-called "angel of death" of Auschwitz, the Nazi concentration camp, reportedly resides in hiding. But there are strong indications that time is finally running out for Mengele, a fugitive for nearly 35 years.

A series of pressures for Mengele's extradition has been brought to bear during the past year in the government of Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner, who has been giving refuge to Nazi war criminals since he came to power in 1954. This month the Stroessner regime announced that it would ask its Supreme Court to annul Mengele's citizenship. In a regime as authoritarian as Stroessner's, such a request to the judiciary would be tantamount to a fait accompli. Mengele has thus been declared persona non grata in his Paraguay homeland of 20 years.

### Awakening

Stroessner's sudden change springs from the new Paraguayan desire for diplomatic respectability. One of the most hopeful trends in recent Latin American politics has been the efforts of dictators in Chile, Argentina, Brazil — and now Paraguay — to present themselves to the world as less repressive societies. The international impotence of authoritarian Brazil, for instance, contrasts sharply with the influence of relatively democratic nations such as Venezuela and Mexico, and this has not gone unnoticed by Latin American juntas.

Though the apparatus of fascism is still intact in the Latin American dictatorships, there has been a drop in the officially sanctioned kidnappings, torture and arrest of political opponents. Latin American juntas now hope that the United States and Western Europe will be more easily persuaded to offer the technological aid desperately needed for economic development.

From a strictly economic point of view, one of Paraguay's most desirable potential trading partners is West Germany. (Stroessner, incidentally, is the son of a German immigrant.) But a thorn in West German-Paraguayan relations continues to be the West German request for Mengele's extradition, officially "pending" since 1962, with Paraguayan officials pretending to know nothing of Mengele's whereabouts. The latter is a rather dubious claim, since the Nazi doctor has been seen in Paraguay by scores of witnesses and was tracked to a hideout on the Paraguayan-Brazilian border last winter by a team of British Broadcasting Corp. reporters.

As for Mengele himself, his fate

is likely to become a bit preposterous that he has lost the respect of his chief protector. So should not underestimate the ability of Mengele's network of former Nazi associates to take in a new haven will be made easier by the fact that Mengele's murderous career is the resemblance to the fictitious account of Dr. Levin's hoodlums from Brazil. The not subsequently transformed into a sinner-fighter, in which Mengele came to clone dozens of Adolf Hitlers and unleash an unsuspecting world. The with such dramatizations is suspending reality, they trace the public from the re about Mengele's grisly career.

As one of the chief physicians, Mengele became a Faustian complicity in the murders of thousands. It was a who separated arriving him a flick of his finger — right path for the healthier — women fit to work — left the beginning of the inexorable to the gas chamber.

But Mengele's grim even notoriety from his expert twins. One of his favorite tricks was to separate twins arrived at the death camp, then relatively well, then various experiments. When they had served his purpose, Mengele unceremoniously derided them and discarded corpses. It was all done in a vice of propagating the Aryan race, a project much by Nazi theorists.

### Most Elusive

Today Mengele remains the most sought after and the most elusive of Nazi war criminals. He will never be tried in legal tribunals in Europe, an open question. Certainly in the Western world would deal with the "angel of death" in a legal fashion. But Mengele's ultimate fate, a two hopeful signs can be seen from his loss of Paraguayan support. The first is that Paraguay's desire for diplomatic respectability may lighten its of oppression borne heretofore citizens. The second is the will now be a new discomfort of Mengele's Latin American retirement, the discomfort the doctor so deserves.

Kevin Michel Cape is an author who has written economic books. He is the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, England. He wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.



# Chermans Reflect on Peace, War Years After Attack on Poland

By Michael Gerder

On the morning of Sept. 1, 1939, when Lt. Adolf Galland climbed into the cockpit of his Messerschmitt Bf 109 fighter-bomber, he could see the blue flame from the plane's engine as it roared. At dawn, his Luftwaffe squadron took off, heading east, and smash the Polish war was on.

At 57, Mr. Galland operated successful aviation consulting in the Bonn suburb of Lesberg. His clients have included a number of U.S. firms — Skirsky and United.

Galland is not the only former pilot to survive the war. Success in the new German was shaped by the West.

By early 1944, as cities crumbled under Allied bombs, he began to understand that war was not fun, though we still were not very frightened.

land recalled, "we were told it was a military operation and not the beginning of a world war."

When Hitler attacked Russia in June, 1941, Mr. Galland's fears were calmed by the first "tremendous victories" of Hitler's forces.

But by 1942, he said, the more thoughtful military men knew that the war was already being lost.

For the young Galland, at home, that revelation came much later. He remembers how powerfully he was influenced by the Nazi propaganda in those early years of the war.

"In the history books of that former time," he said, "the Hitler Youth... war was presented as a period where high human qualities proved great achievements, and I must admit that as a young boy, as long as German armies were victorious, we, the majority of us, were quite inspired."

To his teen-aged mind, the elite Nazi SS Guard had special appeal, and young Galland wanted to join. They had better uniforms than the regular army and seemed much more elegant," he recalled. "It was a romantic idea for many people, like joining a group of pirates: good soldiers, hard people, adventures. But, fortunately, my father did a good job of disillusioning me."

"I had doubts because my father had doubts," he said, "and they were not hidden from me. But for me, when we were victorious or not was still not decisive. As many young people did in Germany, I thought we had to be faithful, to serve anyway, inspiration, you know, is made by irrational slogans. The majority of those young people going off to the first and second world wars didn't know why they went. They thought it was their duty, and many young people have a tendency to act against their personal interests... to be glorious. They are very simple victims for propaganda."

By early 1944, as cities crumbled under Allied bombs, he began to understand that war was not fun, though we still were not very frightened.

"So we just watched as thousands of bombers came undisturbed across Germany," he recalled. "We were disappointed. We wanted to fire."

What finally changed young Galland's mind was the death of his father in 1944. Hitler, accusing the field marshal of involvement in a plot to kill him, forced Galland to commit suicide.

"When my father was killed, at first I was a little ashamed that he might have been a traitor," Galland said. "I needed some days to think. But then I thought that he was right, and I was on the other side, forever."

When it was over, the German nation that had, in large measure, done its duty and obediently marched off to war lay in ruins.

"There was disillusionment so complete that even the values were destroyed, because there was no word for a value — faithfulness, loyalty, respect — that had not been misused by Hitler," Mr. Galland said. "So it left us with a deep distrust of people, with no values, no material hope and with a belief that we would live for many years in misery."

"We had no feelings for government. Democracy was something completely unknown for us, and it looked very weak."

"But then something happened, maybe for the first time in history. Despite the fact that Germany had started the war, that the Allies had found the concentration camps, that the Germans themselves had begun to understand that they were responsible and that maybe it was better for us to lose rather than win under Hitler, the American, British and French military governments were very human."

"They gave something to the people, and we were not accustomed to governments doing that. The Allies gave the impression they wanted to help us, and it was the first important turning point. It gave people liberties, material aid, let people say what they wanted to, and rather quickly everything was better than our most positive dreams."

At a private dinner in Berlin not long ago, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, 60, talked of the same reaction he had had as a young officer returning from Hitler's battered army.

"When we came back, we were greatly impressed with ideas we had never heard before and were now being exposed to by the English, French and Americans," he said.



Members of the Reichstag salute Hitler in Berlin Sept. 1, 1939, when German troops invaded Poland, launching World War II.

"We needed pillars to lean on, and they sounded like good ones."

To Galland, the paradox of those postwar days was that amid all the devastation of a defeated country, "never had a German generation so many chances on the material side."

"Thirty percent of the older generation was dead," he noted. "There were no experienced people around. So they gave the jobs to young people. We could make a career and move up fast. There was also a new generation of disciplined soldiers and former officers who had learned about big programs and who entered industry after the war."

While Allied tribunals punished some of the leading industrialists who fed Hitler's war machine with weapons, material and slave labor, many of those same companies — Krupp, Thyssen, Siemens, BASF, Flick and AEG, to name just a handful — still dot the list of major German and international businesses, restored and flourishing under postwar politics.

The management are new, but family ties remain in many cases.

About 10,000 former Nazis were convicted of war crimes and punished, or are still awaiting trial, but many times that number were cleared of anything more than nominal party membership. These people re-entered German society and, in some cases, rose to high government or political positions.

"I don't think Germans have ever been accepted more friendly in this century than they are now," he said. "Of course people remember in France, Poland, Holland and Russia. But they are much more prepared to pardon than ever before, even more prepared than the Germans were at certain periods in our history. There is a tremendous tendency to begin again."

"Without doubt, we were responsible for all those bad things. But maybe it was necessary in history that there was such a cruel war to awaken in so many people the necessity of living in peace."

## Obituaries

### Sally Rand, Built Career With Fan Dance

By Lee Daniels

GLENDORA, Calif., Aug. 31 (NYT) — Sally Rand, 75, whose fan dance to the strains of Debussy's "Clair de Lune" and Chopin's "Waltz in C Sharp Minor" created a sensation at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair and began a career that lasted more than 30 years, died here today of congestive heart failure.

In later years, Miss Rand's performance, in which she artfully and strategically twirled two seven-foot ostrich fans around her body, would come to be described as

charming and, despite her youthful figure, devoid of prurience.

It was not viewed that way in the 1930s and 1940s, however. Her appearance at the World's Fair immediately drew thousands of customers to the "Streets of Paris" concession where she was dancing, brought her a salary of \$5,000 a week and provoked a demand for her at nightclubs across the United States.

The fan dance and its companion, the bubble dance, also gained her a court conviction for indecency, which later was reversed, and the condemnation of the clergy and polite society.

Yet Miss Rand actually was rescuing the sexually provocative dance from the striptease joints and making its derivative forms respectable for the legitimate stage.

Sally Rand was born Helen Gould Beck in Elton, Mo., on Jan. 2, 1904. Her father was a retired Army colonel and her mother a teacher and correspondent for several Kansas and Missouri newspapers.

Miss Rand — who said that her stage name was chosen by Cecil B. De Mille from the Rand McNally Atlas — made her entrance into the entertainment world as a teen-ager. Her first job in show business was as a chorus girl at a Kansas City, Mo., nightclub, where she caught the attention of Goodman Ace, then drama critic of the Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Ace's praise interested Gus Edwards, whose "School Days" juvenile vaudeville company had developed such stars as Eddie Cantor, George Jessel and Lila Lee. Joining the company, Miss Rand studied dancing, voice and drama, and for a brief time pursued a career in silent films in Hollywood.

Chicago Nightclub

In the early 1930s, Miss Rand was working in a Chicago nightclub and performing the fan dance. She later said that she created the dance after seeing some moth-eaten ostrich feathers at a costumer's shop shortly after arriving in Chicago.

"Those ostrich feathers gave me an idea. I remembered my days as a

youngster in Missouri when I watched the ducks and the geese, and the herons flying south, their wings graceful against the sky. I had wanted to fly like a heron and I then thought of a dance that would incorporate their movements."

Miss Rand had bought the ostrich fans on credit and changed her dancing act. As the opening of the World's Fair approached, she tried to get a job dancing at the "Streets of Paris" concession. As a publicity stunt, she thought up the idea of appearing at the concession's preview as Lady Godiva. She did, and the next day she got the job as dancer.

The sensation reached all the way to Congress.

Congress Gift

In 1934 Congress voted the fair a \$200,000 gift. The idea had been pushed by the Illinois congressional delegation as a means of keeping the fair alive. During the debate on the measure, however, an Ohio representative began to discuss the merits of Miss Rand's fan dance. An Illinois congressman replied: "The fan dance show is one of those places you have to pay to get in and pay to get out. You have a good time while you are in there."

Congress approved the appropriation.

Miss Rand was married in 1942 to Thurkel Greenough, a rodeo star. They were divorced and Miss Rand later married Frederick Lalla. They adopted a son, Sean.

Miss Rand, whose figure and face belied her age, continued to perform the fan dance until last year when she was first hospitalized for congestive heart failure.

Despite the nature of her dance, Miss Rand's public and private self was always that of the "girl next door." During the 1930s, she made repeated appearances before small-town civic groups and spoke out in favor of the Republican forces in the Spanish Civil War. Later she enrolled in a small college in Missouri and gained a bachelor's degree. When her son entered school, she became active in the Glendora, Calif., Parent-Teacher Association and continued her civic activities.

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# Doomsday Debate: A Nuclear War Seen From the Soviet Perspective

This story is imaginary, but the technical details are based on extensive research by Walter Pincus and Robert G. Kaiser of The Washington Post's national staff. Pincus has specialized in reporting on nuclear weapons for the past two years; he won the 1978 George Polk Award for his articles on neutron weapons. Kaiser, The Post's Moscow correspondent from 1971 to 1974, is covering the SALT-2 debate.

By Robert G. Kaiser  
and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON (WP) — It is Aug. 10, 1984. The new Soviet leadership is finally in place in the Kremlin. The long bickering that followed Leonid Brezhnev's death in his sleep in late 1982 produced a showdown between the so-called "Peace" and "Strength" factions in the Politburo. This longstanding split has never been publicly revealed, but it has been the crucial division in Soviet politics since the early 1970s.

Brezhnev led the "Peace" faction, and it has now been beaten. The new general secretary of the Communist Party is Vladimir Ivanov, 63, a resolute politician who ran the Ukraine for several years. The outside world knows nothing of Ivanov's plans or policies.

In fact, they are ominous. His secret platform in the just-completed leadership struggle was simple: The time has come for the ultimate showdown with the imperialists. The Soviet economy is slipping badly, Ivanov argued; oil is running out; the people are restless and hungry for consumer goods; the non-Russian nationalities are threatening rebellion.

Most serious, the comrades who run the Red Army are upset by the latest developments in the imperialist camp — the new American MX missile, the stationing in Europe of new ballistic and Cruise missiles aimed at the Motherland of socialism, and much more. This may be the last chance to win the ultimate showdown, so we must move now. That is what Ivanov and his colleagues argued, and they won.

Soon after taking power, Ivanov called together the seven-man team under Col. Lev Perlshteyn that had long been responsible for the Soviet Union's most sophisticated strategic thinking. Ivanov asked Perlshteyn and his group to produce a crash study on how the Soviet Union could initiate and win a nuclear showdown with the capitalist camp. Ivanov told Perlshteyn he was especially interested in the concept of the "window of vulnerability" that he had read about in the Politburo's private translations of American publications.

On this sticky August afternoon Perlshteyn assembled his group in the Kremlin's wood-paneled situation room, four stories below the ground. He brought with him all six of his team, including Vladimir Kuznetsov, an *aparachnik* who had worked for almost two decades on strategic issues as a member of the secretariat of the Central Committee. Perlshteyn was particularly proud of Kuznetsov, who was his own devil's advocate, a man steeped in strategic lore whose job it was to argue against whatever course of action the colonel himself chose to argue.

Ivanov was both excited and a little nervous about this encounter. Excited because he really did hope Perlshteyn could produce a workable plan. Nervous because, although he had won the power struggle, the "Peace" faction was still well represented on the Politburo, and he wasn't sure he could command a majority for an aggressive policy. On this day he had invited only four colleagues to the situation room — four men who were utterly loyal to him, though only one, Marshal Nikolai Antonov, his new minister of defense, had expert knowledge of strategic matters.

The other three were former regional party secretaries like Ivanov, all of whom he had brought to Moscow in the last few months: Evdore Trepotkin from Leningrad, Alexei Stepanov from Minsk, Archil Shevshadze from Tiflis. All were smart; all were tough; all had helped Ivanov to power.

## Briefing Begins

The room was cool, unlike Red Square that sunny afternoon. Perlshteyn and his group sat on one side of the long meeting table covered with green felt and dotted with bottles of Narzan mineral water. Ivanov and his four colleagues sat across from the experts. Ivanov nodded to Perlshteyn to begin the briefing. This is what he said:

"First, comrades, a warning. You have put before us an unprecedented task. No power has ever used thermonuclear weapons — I skip over the imperialists' atomic bombing of Japan, with which you are all familiar — Also, the attack suggested by the general secretary will require launching 350 of our rockets almost simultaneously, an unprecedented feat.

"Nevertheless," Perlshteyn went on, "Comrade Ivanov has indicated he hopes to pursue this course. I intend to present our best thinking on how it could be done. We are encouraged by the extensive American literature on this subject, particularly analyses by the most determined imperialist warmongers, who are obviously convinced that we could succeed with a surprise attack."

"Let me add at the outset," Perlshteyn said, "that, as usual, Comrade Kuznetsov disagrees with the thrust of my briefing. He will offer his dissent when I have finished.

"Let me outline our analysis of how a surprise attack could be launched against the imperialist camp. First, we must strike without provocation, when the imperialists believe our relations are on a sound, peaceful footing. It might be advisable to pick a moment when the Bolshoi Ballet or the Moscow Circus is touring the United States.

"There can be no hint of what we plan. They are watching us intensely by satellite, and they are listening in on our communications. I need I recall the embarrassing revelations in the imperialist press some years ago of conversations picked up from Comrade Brezhnev's limousine telephone as he drove to his *dacha*. We must assume capitalist agents are well placed in our country, though we are confident they are not in our strategic rocket forces' chain of command.

## Missile Threat

"Our first aim must be to prevent America from going on any alert. With no alert we have a good chance of destroying all of their Minuteman and Titan missiles, at least half of their missile-carrying submarines and more than half of their bombers, which we would catch in port or on airfields.

"No matter what we do, you should keep in mind that the Americans' aggressive policies lead them to maintain much larger submarine missile and long-range bomber forces on alert, even in peaceful times, than we do. For example, we believe that more than 100 of their bombers

can be put into the air, aimed at our homeland, within 15 to 30 minutes of an order to do so.

"Even without an order from the president, the notoriously reckless commanders of the U.S. Strategic Air Command can more than double this number by raising the level of alert. And American naval commanders can quickly add to the number of missile-carrying submarines at sea. In peaceful times, we calculate that the Americans usually have 350 submarine missiles at sea, carrying about 3,000 warheads. With an alert these numbers would rise."

At this point Kuznetsov, the devil's advocate, quietly interrupted his boss. "One point of information," he said. "To prevent the Americans from going on alert, we cannot go on alert. We must leave 80 percent or more of our submarines in port, where they usually are. We cannot move any bombers, including our Backfires, from their normal bases or otherwise change their behavior. We cannot evacuate any civilians. It may even be impossible for all of our leadership cadre to take advantage of the shelters that have been built for us."

"Quite right," Perlshteyn agreed. "But we do retain the element of surprise. To continue: The objective of this attack would be to eliminate the American land-based missiles and all of the missile-carrying submarines and bombers that would remain unalerted at the time of the strike."

"To do this we would propose firing 350 to 400 of our best long-range rockets, 200 RS-20s — the one the Americans call the SS18 — and 150 to 200 RS18s — the SS19. These would carry 2,450 to 2,800 warheads, each with the explosive power of more than 500,000 tons of TNT. This would enable us to aim two warheads from two different rockets at each of America's 1,054 missile silos, and would give us a healthy margin to compensate for possible misfirings and to attack submarine and bomber bases."

## Need for Precision

Ivanov perked up as Perlshteyn completed his description of the attack. "What was that about misfirings?" he asked. His question prompted a remark from Marshal Antonov.

"Comrade Perlshteyn," Antonov said, "I think you should describe some of the technical challenges involved here."

"I was just coming to that," Perlshteyn replied briskly. "As I said at the outset, we have been asked to describe an attack that no one has ever attempted. By its nature it is not something we can practice. Thus we will face a number of unique 'technical challenges,' to use Marshal Antonov's expression. Let me outline the principal ones."

"To be successful, this attack must be timed with a precision that neither we nor the Americans have ever attempted. Our warheads must land within seconds of each other — to be precise, within 20 to 40 seconds of each other — on each target, each of which is at least 10,000 kilometers (6,200 miles) from our missile silos. To guarantee the destruction of each silo we attack, we will want to achieve two explosions: one at ground level, one several hundred meters in the air. If the warheads arrive at their target more than about 20 seconds apart, the effects of the explosion of the first will probably disable the second as it arrives."

"To achieve this precision at the targets, each of our rockets will have its own, precise instant of launching. Each rocket will travel a unique flight path, each over a precise and unique distance, as will each of our warheads. As you know, our missiles are based in silos that stretch across about 1,600 kilometers (1,000 miles) across our country. Naturally, our command communications to launch the hundreds of rockets in this maneuver will have to be perfected."

Ivanov perked up again. "What has happened in the past when our people have tried something of this kind?" he asked.

## No Large-Scale Tests

"We have never tried anything of this kind," Perlshteyn responded crisply. "But we do have an advantage over the Americans in these matters. We have tested our missiles from operational silos, so we know how they will work in a real attack."

"How many have we tested at one time?" Ivanov asked.

"Usually one at a time," Perlshteyn replied.

"Never more than 10."

"But what about the misfirings you mentioned?" Ivanov asked.

"That is another matter," Perlshteyn said. "We know from experience that some rockets will fail to ignite, fail to stick to their course, or fail to go on time. For this reason we will fire more rockets than we think we need — a margin of safety, if you will."

"Another point of information," Kuznetsov interjected. "Col. Perlshteyn has told you that some rockets — we estimate 10 percent, by the way — will misfire. Unfortunately, we cannot predict which rockets these will be. But all our rockets must be targeted in advance. This means the targets of those rockets that misfire will not be hit, or will be hit only once. We must be sure we will not know which targets these might be, so we will not know where to target the extra missiles we plan to fire to provide the 'margin of safety.' In summary, we have to acknowledge that we will miss some targets."

"Thank you, comrade," Perlshteyn remarked.

## Margin of Error

"Obviously, our attack must be based on the assumption that our rockets and warheads are now as accurate as even the Americans' best. We believe they are. Also, because our warheads are bigger than the Americans', we can be more confident they will have enormous explosive power. As you know, we now believe we can hit any target in America within a margin error of 300 meters (about 1,000 feet).

"Before Comrade Kuznetsov offers another point of information, let me explain one small problem regarding accuracy. This is a matter that has never been discussed by even the Americans in public, but our intelligence has discovered that the Americans refer to the problem as 'bias.'"

"As some of you may know, during our rocket tests, we have always had some difficulty hitting the planned target, particularly in early phases of testing. Our mathematicians tell us there are exotic anomalies that can distort the flight path of a missile or a warhead. That means a

flight path over the ocean will not be the same as a flight path over mountain ranges with high iron-ore content, to give an example. Of course you all remember that the earth is not a perfect sphere but a slightly distorted one. This too can influence flight paths."

"We have compensated for this by adjusting our targeting mechanisms. Now, when we fire our rocket systems from west to east, we can hit targets with the anticipated accuracy. Some pessimists among our scientists believe that when we fire missiles over the North Pole at the United States, we will discover that our computations no longer apply, that new factors we have never experienced will distort our flight paths. Obviously we cannot test this hypothesis."

"What do the optimists say?" Ivanov asked.

"They don't think these factors could take us far off target and that the large explosive power of our warheads should compensate for whatever error occurs," Perlshteyn said.

## Fears Raised

"A point of information," Kuznetsov interjected. "I think the Americans use the word 'bias' precisely because it is an irrational, unpredictable factor. In the end our mathematicians could not explain the constant and consistent error in our targeting systems that our test flights revealed. We have just made an arbitrary compensation in our aiming. We don't know why we always went off target before."

This exchange elicited the first comment from Trepotkin, the former party boss from Leningrad. Had he the gift of candor, Trepotkin would already have admitted that this entire meeting was quite astounding. Instead he asked Perlshteyn a question:

"I'm not sure I understand," he said. "If Comrade Kuznetsov says that we won't be able to hit the targets?"

"This is the crucial moment. By our calculation it will take another 30 minutes to complete our attack. The president will realize what we are doing. He will also realize that we have avoided attacking any major city, even Washington. The Americans have done studies on this kind of attack and they know that it will cause minor losses — perhaps 10 million people, perhaps 20 million."

Ivanov started at this last observation. He recalled the Great Patriotic War (World War II).



Robert Barlow — The Washington Post

WILL THE United States soon be vulnerable to a sudden thermonuclear attack by the Soviet Union that could wipe out the U.S. land-based missile force in a single blow? Yes, reply most of the experts — even the president of the United States. The 1980s will be perilous for the United States because of this "vulnerability," according to Henry Kissinger and many others.

A seemingly simple mathematical fact leads to this gloomy forecast. By the early 1980s, the Russians will have enough accurate warheads on their land-based rockets to target two bombs on every U.S. missile silo while still holding in reserve most of their offensive forces. Theoretically, this would

almost instantly. But, as Dr. [Henry] Kissinger and others have noted, it may not be easy to find the president at once.

"But we must assume he would get word of the attack within minutes. At first he will probably question the report, since he will see no provocation for an attack. Indeed, for the same reason the American military might withhold the information for further checking before passing it to the president. But this initial confusion could not last more than five minutes or so, because the Americans will soon detect our second and third barrages, and their radar will begin confirming what their satellites have told them already."

"As you know, the American system is poorly designed. The president alone can order a nuclear attack. But we assume he would inevitably consult with his ministers and perhaps some members of Congress. He would also have to flee at once to the airplane set aside for his use as a command post during an attack. We assume the president would also try at once to contact you, Comrade Ivanov, on the hot line. All these things take time. We have high confidence that the southernmost missile silos would be destroyed by the time the president could satisfy himself that he knew what was going on. I am talking of a period of about 30 minutes after the initial launches."

## Crucial Moment

"This is the crucial moment. By our calculation it will take another 30 minutes to complete our attack. The president will realize what we are doing. He will also realize that we have avoided attacking any major city, even Washington. The Americans have done studies on this kind of attack and they know that it will cause minor losses — perhaps 10 million people, perhaps 20 million."

Ivanov started at this last observation. He recalled the Great Patriotic War (World War II).

when the Soviet Union was largely laid waste and 20 million people were killed. "Are you saying that 20 million dead is a minor loss?" he asked.

"Only by standards of nuclear war," Perlshteyn replied. "We calculate that by targeting the American population, we could easily kill 150 million. The president knows this too. He will see it is a minor attack."

"To continue, the president will have to realize that if he retaliates with his remaining forces — the bombers that have escaped our attack and the missiles on submarines — he will use up most of his remaining weapons and can only strike at our cities and industry. Without land-based rockets, he won't have weapons of sufficient accuracy to fire at our remaining land-based force."

"But this is a horrible option for the president. If he exercises it, he knows that we will retaliate, and both our countries will be destroyed. But if he holds back and tries to negotiate, he can save his country — maybe even save the world. American presidents are romantic. We assume he will opt for negotiation, which of course will amount to surrender. And I might add, this is just what many American experts have predicted."

## Soviet Response

"We assume he will opt for negotiations," Kuznetsov interjected, "because we have to assume so. Otherwise our attack will fail. We would lose our country if the president decided to retaliate instead."

"Yes, yes," Perlshteyn replied. "That is a hypothetical possibility."

Perlshteyn put down his notebook and opened a bottle of Narzan. The bubbly water spilled into his tumbler. While he took a drink Marshal

give the Russians high confidence of "killing" 90 percent of the U.S. silos.

In the past, the United States has relied on its "triad" strategic forces — the combination of land-based missiles, submarine-based missiles and bombers — to ensure survival of an adequate strategic force. If two or even one of those systems survived, that would be adequate to destroy the Soviet Union, according to the theory.

In a time of steadily increasing Soviet forces, however, the original "triad" theory has fallen victim to a new argument. Simply stated, the new theory is that even the appearance of a Soviet strategic advantage over one of the three elements of the "triad" would be dangerous.

"Perceptions" about vulnerability are just as important as reality, according to this theory: The Soviet Union or other nations could misinterpret perception as a genuine sign of American weakness. This is a theory devised and promoted entirely by Americans.

However, the most important question about vulnerability has not been asked: How would the Russians see the Soviet military literature containing no analysis of a possible Soviet strike against U.S. land missiles. How might Soviet military planners plot vulnerability five years from now when their theoretical advantage will be greatest?

Antonov scribbled a note and passed it to Ivanov. The general secretary read it and turned to Perlshteyn. "I would like Marshal Antonov to ask a few questions, Marshal?"

"First let me say that Col. Perlshteyn has done his usual fine job. Then let me ask some questions. First, colonel, as you know, if we saw an American attack coming at our missile silos, we would immediately launch our rockets, so they would not be in their holes when the American warheads arrived. Why wouldn't the Americans do the same thing? I know they have written about this idea as something called 'Launch Under Attack.' I remember my friend Harold Brown threatening to do just that."

"I am grateful you raised that point," Perlshteyn replied. "Our people are dubious that the Americans are well-organized to launch under attack. Remember, they will be caught completely by surprise. And although I grant they have written and talked about this possibility, we have seen no sign that they have adopted it as a strategy."

"But what if they only began to launch their missiles after the first of our warheads landed?" Antonov asked. "Couldn't they still fire off more than half of their land-based rockets before we could destroy them?"

"That is a hypothetical possibility," Perlshteyn replied. "On another matter," Antonov said, "during this attack, what happens to America's bombers in Europe and on their aircraft carriers — what we call the forward-based systems in SALT talks? Don't we know that at least 200 of them are on 15-minute alert and can carry their nuclear weapons to our homeland in less than an hour?"

"We have two options," Perlshteyn replied. "We could target those bombers with our medium-range missiles, wiping them out simultaneously with our attack on the American missiles. But this would mean destroying much of Western Europe, so we rejected that idea. No, we must assume that the president would be as reluctant to use these weapons as any of his others."

## Dangerous Hunch

"Let me ask about the number of American missiles that might survive our attack," Antonov went on. "I gathered earlier that we assume that, even if our attack goes very well indeed, we would miss 10 percent — about 100 missiles. Is that right?"

"Right," Perlshteyn replied. "And how did we arrive at that figure?"

"It's a mathematical probability, marshal. Our people say it is the sort of failure rate we could expect."

"Could it be 20 percent, or 30?"

"I don't know how to answer that, marshal. Ten percent is a hunch. Twenty percent could be another hunch."

"You mentioned that some American bombers would take off before we could destroy them on the ground. Wouldn't some of these bombers be the newly fitted type that can carry 20 of the most accurate Cruise missiles? Wouldn't all of them at least carry potent bombs? What would happen to them?"

"Again, marshal, we have to assume that the president would decide not to use those weapons," Perlshteyn replied.

"You'd also have to assume that there are no Dr. Strangeloves — wasn't that the name?" Kuznetsov interjected. "I mean, you have to assume that none of those American pilots would take it upon themselves to retaliate against the Soviet Union."

"Americans usually obey orders," Perlshteyn replied.

"I should ask the same question about the Americans' submarines. You said, I believe, that there would be more than 20 of them hidden at sea during and after our attack, with more than 3,000 warheads."

"Again," Perlshteyn said, "we have to assume the president won't try to use them."

## Consequences of War

Perlshteyn sat down and opened another bottle of Narzan, nodding toward Kuznetsov as he did so. The man from the Central Committee took the cue. He shuffled his notes and began to speak.

"My assignment, comrades, is to argue the weaknesses in the briefing you have just heard. Speaking frankly, I'm not certain that you need to hear any more arguments against this idea, but please permit me to add one or two new points, and then to summarize what Marshal Antonov has referred to as the technical challenges."

"All of us are familiar with the consequences of conventional warfare on a nation. The general secretary has already recalled the sufferings of our Motherland 40 years ago, from which we are still recovering. I would remind the group that we are talking about something quite different. Perhaps this is something I am especially well placed to discuss. On Comrade Khrushchev's instructions, I was present in July, 1962, when we detonated the largest hydrogen bomb ever exploded — about 50 megatons, you will recall. Let me assure you that all of what the Nazis did to our Motherland did not compare with this one explosion. And the 'minor attack' comrades Perlshteyn has outlined involves the explosions of about 1,350 megatons in the center of the United States."

"I have inquired at the Academy of Sciences: Do we know what the effects of such a powerful attack would be? — Here I have in mind not the military consequences, but the impact on the land, the air, the atmosphere and, of course, the population — the answer is that we have theories but no real idea. We have no idea whether we might crack the earth's surface, or permanently damage the ionosphere, or poison the air over the entire world."

"I am referring here to consequences that could affect us at home — I happily set aside consequences for the United States. I am referring also to political consequences. Comrade Perlshteyn implies that the American president

would react to damage on this scale by nothing. That is not the way we reacted to devastation of our country. I do not think we can conclude that only Russians would react to such devastation of the Motherland."

"In passing, let me note another point, Comrade Perlshteyn has described an attack heartland of America. That, as you know, area that produces America's great grain crops. For years even we have depended on harvests. I did learn at the Academy of Sciences about the Americans' findings in the Pacific, where they conducted their thermonuclear weapons. Thirty years after the fact, on a scale of much less devastating explosions, Comrade Perlshteyn has proposed, the remains so poisoned with radioactivity that food it produces contains unacceptable levels of radiation."

## Hypothesis Attacked

"But these are hypothetical matters, which the best scientists can disagree myself. I am more concerned about those practical challenges. Frankly speaking, I do not know how we can surmount them. Let me add do not believe the Americans could win then either."

"Let me review them briefly, Comrade Perlshteyn asks us to consider an attack which would require perfect timing of a complex operation that has never been tested. We would assume a level of reliability of our rockets that is extraordinarily high, especially when we consider that most of our rockets have been in storage for years — by necessity untested. We would require salvos of hundreds of rockets when we have never experimented with such salvos. We would require accuracy in our rockets that we have never achieved. We would require accuracy in our rockets that we have never achieved. We would require accuracy in our rockets that we have never achieved."

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in Italy

# Leonardo Drawings On View in Florence

By Edith Schloss

ENCE, Aug. 31 (IHT) — selection of notebook pages ardo da Vinci's anatomical s, the first comprehensive dies of our civilization, pr- onishing insights into lo's modern way of think- g the development of his relentless search. From the Royal Li- Windsor, has been accessi- public only once before Royal Academy of Arts in in late 1977 and early Once dispersed all over they have been brought the city in which they were most five centuries before, ey are being shown at the Vecchio through Septem-

0 pages exhibited are from collection of 200 in Wind- ave a curious history. Leo- lled all his papers to his pupil Francesco Melzi, in 1570. His son then sold ter part of the drawings to pto Pompeo Leoni, who n with him to Spain. At 5 volumes were left there, uly turned up in the Na- rary in Madrid. er volume was bought be- 0 by Lord Arundel, art- nt to Charles I. Lord Arun- ngland in 1645 because of ar and settled in Amster- 1690 the drawings came to n Constantijn Huyghens, a ctor and statesman, was l about them by Mary, ne to the English throne. husband William III, in ow the notes became part oyal Collection at Windsor own.

0 they were taken from the nto which Leoni had gath- m and the greater part of- mical drawings were orga- three volumes. Recently et was put between panes plastic, for protection and viewing on both sides easi- re they were so mounted s were exposed to ultravio- with surprising results. metalized drawing which e because of chemical de- made visible again. Photo- of the newly discovered accompany the corre- better preserved draw- e whole collection of 50 in nine sections and pre- years of Leonardo's output 1485 to 1515.

do was a conceptualist in that his work was more ough than it was about at it was about proving a out newfound science, and daily life of man was n itself to be regarded as a t. accident that the French- nists and the American- nists, who all put immediate impression- onto canvas, felt little em- th Leonardo, and ordinary day stand uneasy in front- rangely smooth composi- habited by anonymous na- dations and Florentine men of sweetly impersonal e can understand Leonar- e are not moved by him. onardo, the most typical- sance men, the questions- the physical world around composed, how man was ther, what made him tick, relation of his organs, ad limbs, the energy of all parts of the world and its were his deepest, most an- gle passion.

is not a true inventor or- his oils were exercises, ex- of the mechanism and- f movement against static n of form, of exterior- nterior volume, inquiries- vision of space to serve- ctural resonance. But his u observation, his insati- ty, his quest to catch the- ters with the phenomena, was his real art. bition starts with a com- of a study of a male body e of its organs, still some- ward, with an intricate- sation of the main id the arterial system of a lone 10 years later. Then- eautiful cross-sections- um, seen like a precious- piece of architecture, in onardo thought he had d the seat of "common-

sense," a point he believed where all the senses, the soul, were gathered together. There are studies of the optic nerves — he called the eyes "the windows of the mind" — and various discoveries of physical functions still valid today, others not. In a group in which there are several views of the development of the human fetus, there are also two terrifyingly clinical views of female organs and of the sexual act. Here it is indicative to read what he jotted down in that regard: "The act of coitus and the organs used for it are of such an ugliness that if it were not for the beauty of the faces and the ornaments of the operators [sic], and their unbridled state, nature would lose the human species."

The artist is just as relentless in his studies of other orifices, particularly of the movement of the human mouth. "From these studies of lips it seems a long way to the smile of the Mona Lisa," Kenneth Keele, curator of Leonardo's writings, says in the catalog. But is it really?

It is when one compares this unattractively honest study with the famous smile that the secret of Renaissance Leonardo is laid bare: direct, remorseless observation, verified experience of an earthly phenomenon, knowledge and intelligence, are used to create something new — man may act like God — and to transform it into supernatural beauty, the ideal.

The exhibits are shown in a darkened hall, like an inner sanctum. One is further distracted from taking full advantage of the rare showing by roped passages which allow one to proceed in one direction only, and a voice on tape telling one to move on in three languages, followed by shreds of Baroque music. Although the electronics might have intrigued Leonardo's ghost, the unnecessary packaging, the peep show quality and false solemnity of the representation would have repelled him.



Page from one of Leonardo's notebooks.

## Around the Galleries

# Two Belgian Exhibits Feature Art in Open Air

Belgium

Middelheim Biennale — Sculpture from Scandinavia, Middelheim Park (near Antwerp), to Oct. 7. Middelheim Park, once the grounds of a long-vanished chateau, now owned by the city and kept as a green and tree-shaded setting for sculpture, provides part of its lawns and woods every two years as background for work from various groups of countries. This year's Biennale, has Scandinavian sculptors' work, and although taken as a whole the output is a little disappointing, the man-made creations take on an extra dimension seen against grass and water and tall trees.

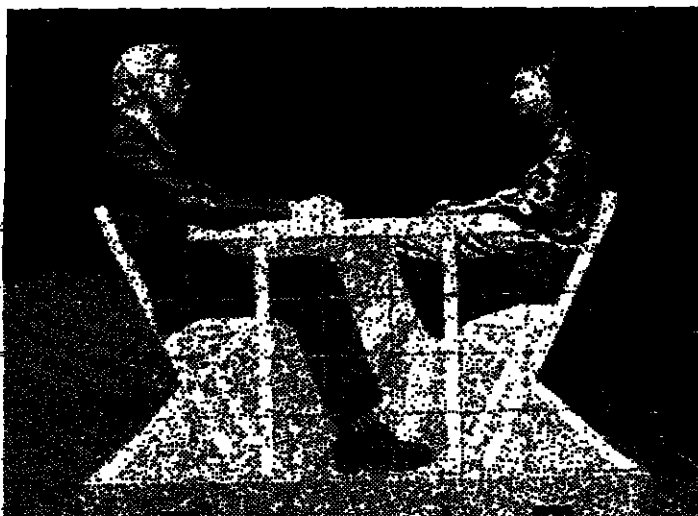
Signs of a lingering forest nostalgia recur in some of the sculptures. Finnish artist Olavi Lahu constructs a tall stem of silver birch bark, complete with sprawling roots implanted in the grass, out of unusually realistic polyester. Herlows-Svenson uses the genuine material for a sweepingly curved construction of grace and even grandeur from plain wooden planks; Nils Stenqvist, certainly a disciple of Nevelson, fills each small square compartment of his black-varnished wood cupboard with shapes carved from tree bark, and arrangements of pebbles and twigs.

The largest work, at the far end of the exhibition park, is a glass-sided pyramidal hut built on stanchions of stout wood, holding two molded figures amid an assortment of unrelated articles in a Segal-type tableau elaborated into a theater set. Inside one of the two rustic pavilions housing smaller-scale sculptures, three works by Bengtsson are among the most innovative and unusual in the show. He uses binged metal panels, engraved and painted, to produce a changing image. Leda and her swan, in erotic pose, painted in scarlet, are transformed by the closing of an outer skin of metal into a male torso; a complex piece reminiscent of an Indian idol is festooned with tiny metal doors opening at each level to reveal tiny caged animals within.

Sikamaki's "Hunger for Freedom," a small and slender golden bronze statuette of a woman bound and gagged, balanced on the parapet near the lake, seems a solitary hint of involvement with contemporary concerns, although Liukko's group of roped-in sculpted children with just one boy and his bicycle cheekily escaping over the rope, could be some kind of allegorical allusion to human passivity in bondage.

A small puzzle to ponder: the significance of the many clock faces scattered across the grounds buried flush with the grass, all clicking out a different time. One visitor suggested a subtle illustration of the old German proverb, "Happy is the man who knows not time," as an inducement to prolong a stroll among the sculpture.

European Sculpture in Brussels, Parc Malou, Brussels, to Sept. 30. More sculpture out of doors lurks in green alleys, poses gracefully on lawns, even floats at anchor stream over the surface of an ornamental lake on the grounds of a small Brussels chateau. Now converted into a cultural center, the Chateau Malou was once the home



Holslag tableau at Parc Malou in Brussels.

of Marie Lesueur, a dancer and a stage celebrity at 21, with lovers in high places, who renounced it all to retire with a cabinet minister to his chateau, a compact little country house.

This show draws works from nine Common Market countries and places them throughout the grounds so that a casual walk turns into a voyage of discovery. Bicycle-wheel shapes made by Belgian artist Philippe Decelle from brightly colored lengths of hose hover like huge hollow bubbles in the air, secured by a discreet web of wires to a hedge below; Lyn Chadwick's angular royal sovereigns sit close to the chateau facade, presiding benignly over a wide green lawn stretching to the water's edge. Berry Holslag from the Netherlands decorates a block of Deift porcelain as a pedestal for her hyperreal, life-size ceramic figures who sit facing each other over a cafe table, the tableau posed dramatically in a clearing ringed by trees; Marie-Paule Haer's snaky chrome-and-polyester undulations and angles stand out exotically from the greenery. Three works by Henry Moore, including his reclining "Woman and Child" from the Henry Moore Foundation in England, add prestige to an international exhibition.

—RONA DOBSON

## London

Contemporary Paintings, Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, London W1.

Works currently on show of superb quality include a very untypical L.S. Lowry of a famous Cotswold wool church, "North-

leach" (1945), and two very typical Lowrys, a crowded commuter railroad station, "Railway Platform" (1953), and a Welsh industrial landscape, "Bargoed" (1965); Graham Sutherland's "Toad II," and two of Edward Burra's watercolor fantasies, "Medusa" and "Death and the Soldiers." Earlier works include a still life and a sylvan scene by Bernard, a flower piece by Vaillard, landscapes by Boudin and Corot, and some fine drawings by Augustus John. There is also a splendid large bronze nude by Manzu.

Emile-Jacques Ruhlmann, Foul-levé Collection, 274 Fulham Road, London SW10, to Sept. 8. The French designer-cabinet-maker Ruhlmann (1879-1933) was perhaps the most able of all the exponents of the Art Deco style. This first major exhibition of his work since the Paris posthumous retrospective of 1934 includes everything from wallpaper and small wall lights, through the ebony sideboard of 1931 and Ruhlmann's custom-built grand piano, to the mosaic hearth and decorated backplate of the fireplace, and the lacquered and chromed-bronze double doors from his Paris house at 27 Rue de Lisbonne.

The Lotz School of Realism, Polish Cultural Institute, 16 Devonshire Street, London W1, to Sept. 11. The Polish industrial center of Lodz has, rather like the industrial north of England, nurtured a large group of realist artists. Among those represented in this first major London show of their work, are

Jerzy Krawczyk; his wife, Barbara Szajdzinska, who is concerned with the reality of objects in a metaphysical way; landscapist Jozef Skrobinski; Benon Liberski, and Wieslaw Garbolinski, a painter of classical purity.

The Paul Mellon Gift of Sporting Paintings, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1, to Sept. 30.

Through the recently founded British Sporting Art Trust, which aims to create at the Tate a permanent collection of British sporting art, Paul Mellon has given the gallery 30 paintings ranging from Seymour, Wootton, Ben Marshall and J.F. Herring, and including two superb horse paintings — "Otto With John Larkin Up" and "Bay Hunter by a Lake" — by the greatest of all animal painters, George Stubbs.

The Golden Age of Venetian Glass, Special Exhibitions Gallery, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1, to Nov. 11.

From the end of the 13th century to the end of the 18th, Venice was the foremost glassmaking city of Europe. Mounting the exhibits chronologically, and grouping glass objects in terms of technical innovations, the excellence of Venetian craftsmanship is scintillatingly highlighted.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

## The Art Market

# The Shakiness of Many Attributions

By Soren Melikian

LONDON, Aug. 31 (IHT) — Have auction rooms entered a soul-searching phase? One might be tempted to think so after seeing the exhibition of old master drawings and bronzes from the City Museum and Art Gallery at Plymouth, held at all places. Sotheby's London premises.

The 63 drawings and seven bronzes are the remains of a collection formed in the 18th century. They were bought by Charles Rogers (1711-1784), one of thousands of English collectors who turned 18th and 19th-century England into the most fabulous antique store room of the world. What gives Rogers' collection a special interest is that he left us an account of his purchases, describing them as they were identified at the time.

Some, included in this exhibition, eventually reached the Plymouth Museum, which allows us to confront the pieces and the identifications. Few have stood the test of time. And since market prices are directly dependent on the identification of the goods, it would be hard to find a better way of underscoring the shakiness of the foundations of the price structure.

There are pranks played by the changing labels of old master drawings, but they are nothing compared with those on bronzes. Judging from only seven pieces it would seem that the odds of a Renaissance or Baroque bronze retaining its label for any length of time are low. Over a period of two centuries the variations are staggering and so is the change in value.

The most expensive lot acquired by Rogers, two matching figures of "History" and "Eloquence," represented as women in ancient Roman garb, was bought in June, 1765, for £22 as being "after Algardi." But, to quote Anthony Radcliffe, the Victorian and Albert Museum keeper who cataloged the exhibition bronzes, "they do not bear any significant relationship to any known work by Algardi nor his style." As he wryly puts it, "the name of Algardi was frequently, and indiscriminately invoked for sculpture in the English 18th-century art market." The sad truth is that they are in the style of the flanking statues of virtues in a typical English church monument of the first half of the 18th century. Their bad casting gives them away.

Less alarming is the modern reassessment of "Samson and the Lion." There are several versions of the nude man overpowering a lion. Rogers got his at the sale of Marchese Leonoff's collection, held Jan. 27-30, 1772, at Christie's, where it was called "Hercules destroying a lion" and stated to be by the inevitable Algardi.

Rogers, with the understandable enthusiasm any collector feels for a newly acquired piece, thought Algardi a bit dull and entered it in his book as "A Bronze of Hercules tearing asunder the Jaws of a lion, by Benvenuto Cellini." Alas there are no bronzes by the famous Renaissance goldsmith. Ascriptions of the model published in versions of inferior quality have varied erratically in the 20th century. From Bertoldo to Tiziano Aspetti. The latest theory coined by Radcliffe gives the Plymouth piece to Bernardino Danese of Rome.

Ironically, the evidence is provided by another bronze in the exhibition, bought by Rogers at the 1772 Christie's sale as, needless to say, an Algardi work. This is a bronze bust portraying Paolo Giordano, II Orsini, duke of Bracciano, perched on a wooden socle in turn carried by a bronze base designed as a pair of adorsed, or back-to-back, lions. Clearly the 18th-century catalogers, smitten by the Algardi syndrome, never gave it a close look. When the

bust is unscrewed from its base, a gift copper lid is revealed, on the inner face of which the maker of the base, Bernardino Danese of Rome, inscribed its execution and gift to a cory, a Bavarian priest.

It is not only signed but dated (1675), a rare boon in Baroque bronzes. It happens that Danese is recorded in 17th-century documents as having cast bronzes for the sculptor Gian Lorenzo Bernini, and that Bernini on the other hand is known to have made a model of Orsini's bust which was to be cast by the founder Sebastiano Sebastiani. Modern scholars think that the latter is the one that belonged until recently to the London dealer Cyril Humphris, and that Danese did not just cast the base but also the bust it carries. The Plymouth piece has the same head but shows marked variations in the dress, indicating that Danese reworked the wax model.

The most eccentric antics were appropriately performed by the well known figure of an acrobat, or tumbler, in the nude. Aside from the one that Rogers bought on March 31, 1781, with another piece, £2 and 15 shillings, several versions are known from the Philadelphia Museum of Art to the Wallace Collection. Early in the century, learned authorities called it Florentine, early 16th century. Bode threw out the name of Domenico Poggini. Then after noting a certain resemblance with bronzes suggesting a Flemish touch, an American scholar definitely proposed a Flemish artist active in Italy around 1600. In Sotheby's exhibition, the tumbler continues its interesting career as a work of the "French school, early 17th century."

These vagaries explain why 20 years ago Renaissance and Baroque bronzes would sell under £500 a piece in today's money and old master drawings for much less. They were sought after only by people who liked them, who never



The acrobat: a curious case.

were more than a handful, not investors who dreaded the cloud of obscurity surrounding them. Very possibly, this might be so again in another 20 years.

## Music

# Siena: Belated Premiere

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy, Aug. 31 (IHT) — The Settimana Musicale Senese — Siena's prestigious, week-long music festival — can always be counted on for a surprise. And to many members of the audience in the Teatro dei Rinnuovati the performance of Haydn's opera "Le pescatrici" must have come as a welcome novelty. Haydn's operas are rarely given in Italy (this presentation was an Italian premiere — some two centuries late), and seldom in such pleasant circumstances.

The opera, based on a light-hearted libretto by Carlo Goldoni, does not have much of a plot — there is no really coherent dramatic line or consistent depiction of character — so the director Sandro Secchi staged the piece as a series of patterns, with members of the chorus shifted like chess pieces, to act as spectators or eavesdroppers or merely as stage furniture. Pasquale Grossi's sets were a series of airy arches and filmy curtains with an occasional object — a fountain, a statue, a boat — seen in silhouette. The handsome costumes by Giuseppe Cisolini, largely in shades of gray, off-white, muted gold, enhanced the always attractive stage pictures.

The music, needless to say, is irresistible. In the last act, to crown the evening, there is a splendid quintet, whose situation, with its pairs of reconciled lovers, is a tantalizing pre-echo of "Così fan tutte." Siena, which has to produce

its operas on a tight budget, obviously could not afford a top-flight chamber orchestra — and the players of the Aiedem of Florence, it must be said, were often ragged in the ensemble and shaky in intonation. The conductor Vittorio Negri, well known from a number of prize-winning records, proved a disappointment. Pit and stage were not always together.

Fortunately, he had an experienced and gifted cast. As the old fisherman Mastroico — the Don Alfonso character — Claudio Desideri, one of Italy's most intelligent baritones, was particularly effective in his two brilliant arias about old age. The two sopranos — the experienced Cecilia Fusco and the promising young Fiamma Pediconi — were unfailingly musical as the two ambitious fisher-girls — while the tenors Ernesto Palazzo and Tibere Raffalli were suitably ardent and lively as their fishermen swains. The mezzo soprano Helga Mueller, another rising artist, sang appealingly in the role of a princess who has grown up in the fishing village, which she leaves for a throne.

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12 Month Stock	S&P	Close	Chgs	12 Month Stock	S&P	Close	Chgs	12 Month Stock	S&P	Close	Chgs
High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close			Prev	High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close			Prev	High Low Div. in 5 Yrs. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close			Prev

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28%	24%	Dug	or	2.75	11.	2280	26%	25%	25%	17	9	HowdIn	.44	3.1	9	491	14%	13%	14%	18%	14%	MesoS.	1.43e	8.1	13	334	17%	17	172

11%	6	DutchB	.16	1.5	10	10%	10%	10% + %	19%	15%	Hubb'd	1.44	8.7	11	11	18%	18%	18%	24%	17%	Mesta	.60e	3.8	13	19%	19%	19%		
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64½	29% GnAmO.60b	.926	233	ud4%	63¼	63¼%+1



## Swedish Krona Under Pressure

By Paul Lewis

AUG. 31 (NYT) — A currency war is brewing in Sweden, bankers and economists campaign for a new law to decide the fate of the present minority liberal government.

rates will certainly have to be increased, or the krona devalued, immediately after the election.

### Devaluation Inflationary

"We have lost a considerable amount of money in the last six months because interest rates are too low," notes Olle Lindgren, chief economist at Enskilda Bank. He expects at least a 1-percentage-point increase in Sweden's 7-percent discount rate, the rate at which banks borrow from the central bank, "very soon" but rules out a krona devaluation as inflationary.

Although recent currency outflows do not yet show up in the official statistics, bankers reckon they are heavily reflected in the foreign borrowing needed to keep the krona steady on financial markets. So far this year, the government has borrowed about \$1.3 billion abroad while forcing commercial banks to raise nearly the same amount. Meanwhile, Swedish reserves have fallen roughly \$750,000 to a little under \$4 billion.

Bankers point out funds kept in Sweden only earn between 9 and 10 percent return when rates of 12 percent and higher are available in the United States and Britain. Although West German and Swiss interest rates are lower, they are still considered attractive because they exceed those countries' modest inflation rates by a comfortable margin.

### Insulation

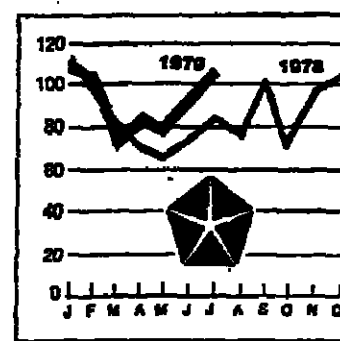
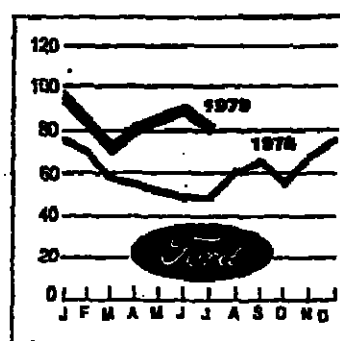
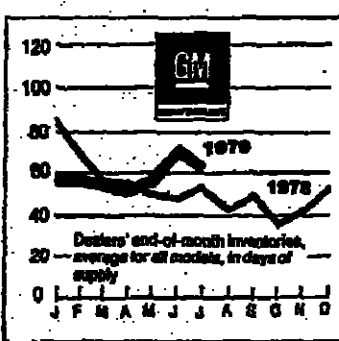
The government could try to stem the capital outflow by imposing stricter controls on funds exported or by devaluing the krona. But either step might be interpreted as a confession of failure by the government.

All economists agree that the present government can take justifiable pride in its handling of the country's economy in recent months. This year Sweden is likely to have higher growth, lower unemployment and less inflation than most other Western industrial nations.

## d Eases \$316.87

AUG. 31 (AP-DJ) — The dollar ended today's trading in fairly active trading, but the drop to profit and loss dealers did not see it as a turnaround. The dollar ended at 315.875, which was sharply lower than the closing of 317.25 last week. The dollar moved up to 317.25 after an exchange trading, the dollar slightly higher after an up much of its gains in the day. The dollar had opened earlier, seen smartly in fairly active trading following reports that the States may have a major oil shock. But the dollar started to drag down slowly after the report that the States may have a major oil shock. But the dollar started to drag down slowly after the report that the States may have a major oil shock.

Moreover, bankers and economists point out, Sweden apparently is again trying to insulate itself from the rising cost of credit throughout the world, as it did after the 1974 oil shock. But it was eventually forced to accept hard times then like all other Western countries and analysts say the chances are it again will soon be forced to bow to the prevailing wind.



Inventory backlogs in days of supply of Detroit's Big Three through July compared to last year.

### To Reduce Bloated Inventories

## U.S. Automakers Post Fire-Sale Prices

DETROIT, Aug. 31 — U.S. automobile manufacturers and dealers, still struggling to sell an unusually large backlog of 1979 model cars, face the prospect of being overtaken by 1980 models before the task is complete.

"I've never seen a year-end glut like this," said Chrysler Vice President Gar Laux, adding "we've got to move the 79s out and that's what we're doing." Mr. Laux reports the company's \$400 cash-rebate program has helped slice an 80,000-vehicle inventory at the end of July to 43,800 units currently.

But unlike the impact being felt by its rivals, Chrysler's unrecovered costs have worsened its substantial losses, forcing it to lean heavily on its \$750-million, short-term bank credit lines for operating money. Those borrowings, in turn, are costing Chrysler dearly in interest charges. As a result, Chrysler is mounting a crash-sale push to get rid of its vehicles at fire-sale prices.

Traditionally, late September or early October is when new model cars officially make their entrance. This year, however, it is Oct. 11 for GM and Oct. 12 for Ford and Chrysler.

Competing with lower-priced 1979 leftovers is not the only problem besetting the marketing of next year's models, however. There is the lingering fear of another gasoline shortage; an economic slowdown that has already prompted automakers to pare their sales outlooks plus the fact there are only a few new offerings.

Years ago there was only Xerox. But by the mid-1970s with the copier market booming, Xerox found itself facing such giants as International Business Machines and Eastman Kodak, particularly in the middle- and high-volume segments of the business. In the low end, Xerox appeared to have virtually conceded the field to the Japanese and to companies selling Japanese equipment, the most prominent among these being Savin.

As the successful upstart of the copier industry, Savin offered what in effect was a better mousetrap — a plain-paper copier that used liquid toner. As a result, its revenues climbed to \$311 million from \$60 million in four years. Now Savin has countered Xerox's thrust by moving into the middle part of the market with its System 600, introduced earlier this summer, which makes 30 copies a minute.

Xerox, after successfully buttressing the upper and middle reaches of its product line, has now turned its attention to the low end. Last fall it introduced a 12-copy-a-minute machine, followed this spring by a model which turns out 10 copies a minute. Both machines are aimed at the heart of Savin's market. Savin is by no means alone in its quest for a broader market, since major competitors have likewise recently announced higher-end machines.

"It's not a brilliant strategy on anybody's part, it's an evolution of the marketplace," said Xerox Vice President Robert Reiser. "Our objective is to be the most cost-effective deliverer." Industry observers agree that by going into the low end Xerox has, in effect, filled out its product line and can now be viewed as an office copier "supermarket" for its large corporate customers.

Savin's move to tackle national accounts has been gradual. "People like to look at it as a sudden response to Xerox's move, but this is more of a business plan of where we are going to grow than it is a sudden response to a competitive entry," explained Savin Vice President Gabriel Carlin, who reports that over the past year the company has built up its national sales force to 3,000 representatives. "We are now reaching for major-account business, the large user, that had been pretty much the exclusive

part of a reorganization connected with the transaction.

Holec, the Dutch electrical supply company, says this year's results may show a loss following a profit of 4.2 million guilders last year. After the first half, the company reported turnover was up 12 percent at 284 million guilders but no net earnings figures were given.

British Petroleum's 26/28-1 well about 100 miles west of Ireland in the Porcupine Basin tested at flow rates of 1,915 barrels a day, 3,095 BD and 579 BD, respectively, from three, 10-meter zones. It set a full assessment of results will now be made to determine future exploration plans to the area, and the well, drilled to 3,315 meters, has been plugged. BP, the operator, holds about a 43-percent interest in the block. Amerada Hess of Ireland 20 percent, Aran Energy about 11 percent, Getty Oil International (Ireland) 10 percent, Bula Oil 8 percent. Saga Ireland about 5 percent and Sceptre Oils (Ireland) about 2 percent.

Downward pressures on the U.S. economy appear to have eased during August, a survey of U.S. corporate purchasing managers indicates. But the survey also warns that this may be only a temporary aberration. The National Association of Purchasing Management survey shows "some noticeable positive developments" in members' production and inventories. Furthermore, fewer members reported paying higher prices for materials for their industrial products. "August looks like a flattening in the downward spiral" of the economy, the panel says.

Italy's Prices Up 1%  
ROME, Aug. 31 (Reuters) — Italy's wholesale price index rose 1 percent in July from June when it rose 0.9 percent and was up 14.8 percent from last year, its largest year-on-year increase in 1979, the statistics institute reported. The index, which is not seasonally-adjusted, was at 145.4 percent of its 1976 base.

Norfolk Shell Exploration & Production found some gas shows in the mud during drilling on block 31/2 in Norway's North Sea sector, the company says, but adds it is not yet technically possible to know just what the block contains and Norwegian press reports of a promising find are a wild exaggeration.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries decided to forego all interim dividends for the Sept. 30 first half because of an uncertain business outlook for the current fiscal year following a slump in the shipbuilding industry. The company paid four yen per share for the year ended March without paying an interim dividend.

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## Xerox, Savin Fight for Growth In \$8-Billion Market for Copiers

By Peter J. Schuyten

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT) — Fierce new competition is heating up in the \$8-billion office-copier market as Xerox, which has a just over half the total market, takes aim at the lower-volume end of the business, while one of its arch-competitors, Savin Corp., broadens its range to include mid-range machines.

Years ago there was only Xerox. But by the mid-1970s with the copier market booming, Xerox found itself facing such giants as International Business Machines and Eastman Kodak, particularly in the middle- and high-volume segments of the business. In the low end, Xerox appeared to have virtually conceded the field to the Japanese and to companies selling Japanese equipment, the most prominent among these being Savin.

As the successful upstart of the copier industry, Savin offered what in effect was a better mousetrap — a plain-paper copier that used liquid toner. As a result, its revenues climbed to \$311 million from \$60 million in four years. Now Savin has countered Xerox's thrust by moving into the middle part of the market with its System 600, introduced earlier this summer, which makes 30 copies a minute.

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market of Xerox," Mr. Carlin added.

Of the two companies, Savin is thought to be facing the greater challenge. "Savin and the Japanese manufacturers will find they won't grow as quickly as they once did, where they were registering 100-percent increases each year," said Sanford Garrett, an analyst who follows the office-equipment industry for Paine Webber.

Then too, the market Savin is addressing is thought to be a particularly difficult one to enter. "It's tough to do well in the medium-

sized office market," noted Quantum Science's Daniel Lavery. "In the large-office segment there are enough dollars to justify a lot of hand-holding of the customer. But with the medium-sized account you get closer to the margin," he added.

Given the growth of the copier business, there appears to be plenty of room for the increased competition. Quantum Science estimates a 15.9 percent growth in the value of copiers through 1982. "It's such a big market that it can safely accommodate everyone," Mr. Lavery said.

## NYSE Posts Small Gain

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices posted a small gain today in slow, preholiday trading.

Volume shrank to about 26 million shares from 29.30 million yesterday as many traders left early for the weekend. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.93 to 887.63 and advances led declines 832 to 558.

The market got an early lift on the report that a geological formation along the East Coast held the potential for large oil deposits. A brief flurry of buying followed news that prices received by farmers for agricultural products fell 4 percent in August after a 0.75-percent rise in July, in part due to lower prices for cattle and hogs.

Global Marine gained 1 1/4 to 26 1/2. It owns the Glomar Explorer.

## Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

The Netherlands			
Buehmann Tetterode			
1st half	1979	1978	
Revenue	987.10	836.40	
Profits	16.7	18.3	

United States			
Southern Co.			
7 months	1979	1978	
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.	
Profits	90.00	104.00	
Per share	0.63	0.76	

12 months			
Revenue	1979	1978	
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.	
Profits	187.00	206.00	
Per share	1.32	1.54	

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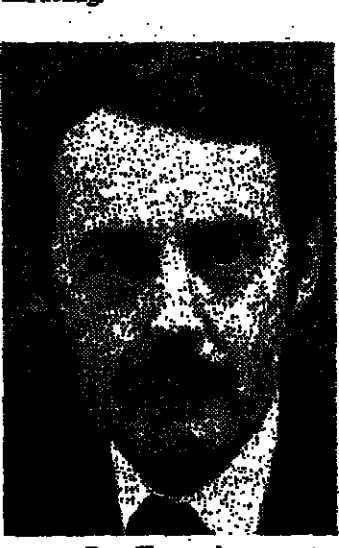
IT IS HEREBY GIVEN that following the subdivision of GENSTAR LIMITED common shares on a two-for-one basis, with effect 1 May 1979, common bearer shares with coupons N° 35 to 40 on attached will be exchanged, from 7 September 1979, for two common bearer shares with coupons N° 1 to 48 and talons of 48 shares will be issued in denominations of 2, 10, 20 and 200 in bearer shares.

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of thirty cents (Canadian funds) per share has been declared on GENSTAR ED subdivided common shares issued and outstanding, payable September 25, 1979, to shareholders recorded on the register at 31, 1979 and to holders of subdivided common bearer shares ending at August 31, 1979, after deduction of the appropriate tax in the case of shareholders resident abroad.

By order of the Board of Directors  
Assistant Secretary  
Douglas A. Love.

Shareholders may obtain payment of the dividend by presenting on or after September 25, 1979 coupon N° 1 of the new shares at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada, Société Générale de Banque, Banque Générale du Luxembourg or at The Royal Bank of Canada, New York Agency, 68 William Street, New York, or branch of Crédit Suisse, Société de Banque Suisse or Union de Banques Suisses in Switzerland.

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Ron Tregouing

## People in Business

Seagram Europe has appointed Financial Manager Ron Tregouing vice president for finance and administration based in London.

President of ITT Europe, John Guilfoyle, has been appointed a senior vice president of ITT. Daniel Weadock, group vice president of ITT Africa and the Middle East, has been named an ITT vice president. Both are based in Brussels.

Craig Bentley has been named Harris Bank's assistant vice president in Paris.

R.J. Mittenberger has been named Tenneco International's vice president and treasurer in London, replacing Richard Robinson who returns to Houston as Tenneco's treasurer.

ABN Bank has named Ceer Kral general manager of its international corporate banking section in Amsterdam.

General Manager of Marketing Development for Brussels-based General Foods Europe, Nick Kuyper, has been appointed managing director of Simmonds SpA and a member of the board of directors of Simmenthal SpA in Monza, Italy.

American Express has appointed Senior Vice President of the Card Division in New York, Ron Glover, senior vice president of the Card Division for Europe, the Middle East and Africa at the company's Brighton headquarters. He replaces George Fesus, who is returning to the Card Division in New York.

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## News and Notes

The Carter administration plans to extend for an extra month its controversial program to subsidize imports of home-heating oil. Washington sources say. The program aroused the ire of several European nations when it was established earlier this year. It was to have expired shortly but the administration will keep it alive an extra month as part of its effort to insure that there will be adequate U.S. supplies of home-heating oil and other distillate products. Under the program, importers receive a \$5 "entitlement" or subsidy, on each barrel of heating oil they import.

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"Around the corner is what appears to be the final blow-off in the great inflationary cycle of the last 40 years. The result, unfortunately, will be the complete destruction of the dollar."

—warns World Market Perspective, the newsletter which correctly forecast the 1973 oil crisis.

In March 1973, *World Market Perspective*, a monthly economic newsletter, forecast that Arab countries would soon begin using their oil as a weapon against America. Just a few months later they did.

In August 1976, the *Perspective* warned that the dollar would decline sharply in European money markets. It soon hit new lows. In June 1977, when gold was \$126 per ounce, the *Perspective* virtually begged its subscribers to buy. Today, gold is well over \$250.

And in October 1978, the *Perspective* told its subscribers the dollar would soon rise against the Swiss franc and other European currencies—and it did, almost immediately.

Now, *World Market Perspective* warns that the current strength of the dollar is short term and that America is headed directly towards runaway inflation. Not this year, maybe not next year. But, warns the *Perspective*, "runaway inflation is coming—and it cannot be avoided. The result, unfortunately, will be the complete destruction of the dollar."

### Candid Study of Runaway Inflation

Now, in an in-depth 80-page report, UNDERSTANDING RUNAWAY INFLATION: An Investor's Guide to Inflation Hedges, *World Market Perspective* explains why it believes runaway inflation is inevitable, why all currencies will be wiped out, and how it believes you should invest to protect yourself. The *Perspective* gives its candid views on:

- 6 powerful forces pushing us towards runaway inflation
- 8 factors—widely overlooked in Washington and Wall Street—which explain why the *Perspective* believes the U.S. government will not and, indeed, cannot stop the inflationary spiral
- Why the banking system is highly vulnerable to double-digit inflation. Why the *Perspective* believes we'll soon see a rash of bank failures
- Timing analyses—when the *Perspective* looks for annual double-digit inflation to resume, and triple-digit inflation to begin

During past runaway inflations, a few investors not only kept their heads above water—they even prospered. In this report, the *Perspective* tells you how. It explains who gains from inflation and shows how you can be one of them. It gives 12 simple-to-apply, yet critically important investment guidelines.

Then *World Market Perspective* shows you how to apply them in evaluating stocks, real estate, collectibles, and silver and gold investments. The *Perspective* gives you five specific recommendations for hard-money oriented portfolios.

World Market Perspective IH-4

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☐ Please send me subscription to the *Perspective* for a full year at the special discounted rate of U.S. \$55. As a bonus, I will receive the report on runaway inflation.

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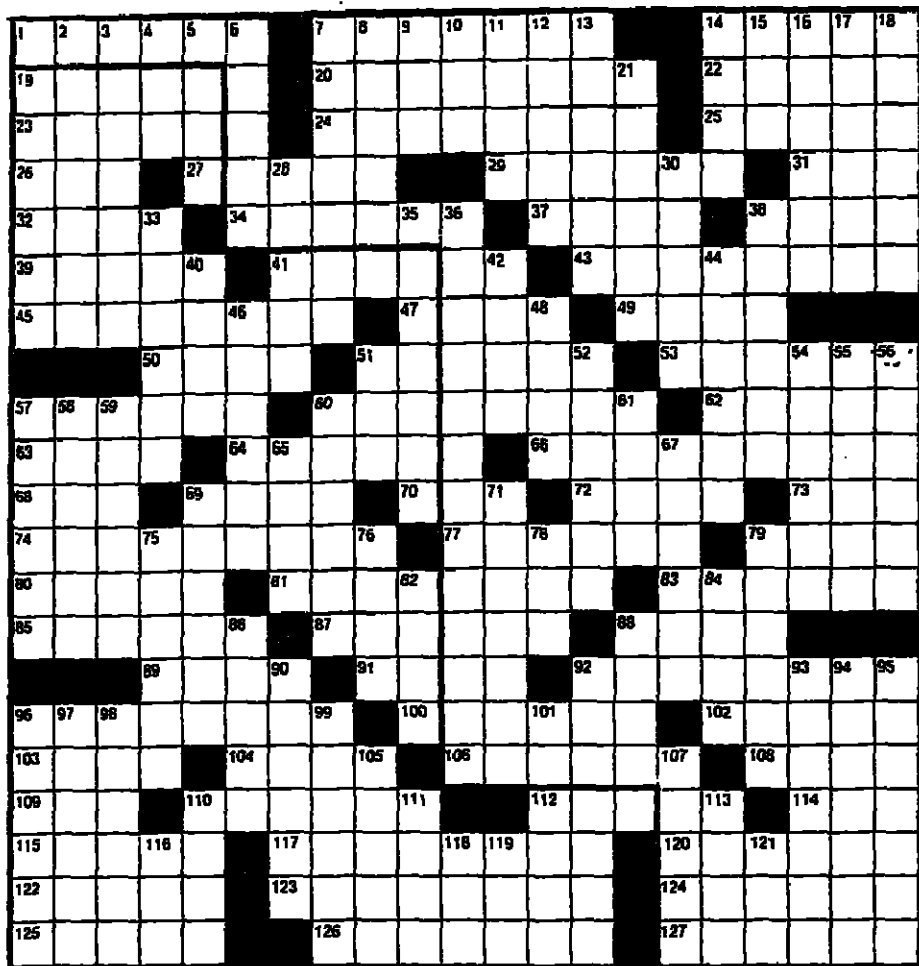
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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

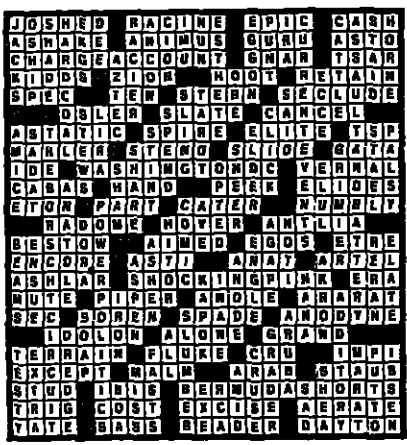
Stepquote By ETM



- ACROSS**
- Start of Stepquote
  - Footnote's creator
  - What "you gotta have"
  - The Moor, to Verdi
  - Exposure to air
  - Ford succeeded him
  - Footpad
  - Stepquote author
  - Stepquote receiver
  - G.P.'s group
  - Scenic peninsula
  - A lot
  - Pawnee's cousin
  - The take
  - Stepquote: Part III
  - Nutrient
  - Outlet
  - Eleve's milieu
  - Temper
  - Tibetan beasts
  - E.B.I. documents
  - Famed miler
  - Fitzgerald forte
  - Deadfall
  - Catch in a blunder
  - Stand for Cecil Beaton
  - Heavenly headgear
  - Done in by Livia
  - Old-womanish
  - Where to put your dough
  - Start of a Wolfe title
  - Sailor absent for 73 hours
  - Seaver, once

- DOWN**
- Hunted for provender
  - Venezuelan aborigine
  - Supports for ruffs
  - Law deg.
  - Shake — (hie)
  - Stepquote: Part II
  - Two-headed drumsticks
  - Discriminate
  - R.A.F. underling, informally
  - Chou En —
  - "Pay — mine"
  - Short piece of bar steel
  - Dutch master
  - Psychic component
  - Doria or del Sarto
  - Governor
  - Birdy tangle
  - Hose
  - Piano key
  - Inference
  - Howard of the Yankees
  - Schnauzer
  - Stepquote: Part IV
  - November activity
  - Name on a green stamp
  - Wolf, to Rocco
  - Kind of sale
  - Lafayette is here
  - Carmelites
  - Tugboat service
  - Pence (tax)
  - Bohemian brewery base
  - Liquid part of fat
  - Mann's "in Venedig"
  - Kind of pigeon
  - Lexington or Park
  - Stepquote source: 1900
  - Word with chair or sales
  - Three scruples
  - Testator's choice
  - Neighbor of Perugia
  - Ramus or Riskey
  - Saint of Avila
  - To a great degree
  - Labor
  - Ending with crock or quack
  - Herotone helped by Figaro
  - "classroom"
  - Flanges
  - Implicit
  - Twenty: Comb. form
  - Bluebeard's last wife
  - Fleming
  - Winner —
  - Russian body of water
  - Narrator
  - River behind King's College
  - Used-car deal
  - Koran
  - Jeanette and Lloyd
  - Estados — Mexicanos
  - Threadlike groove
  - Stepquote: Part VI
  - Ship's prow
  - Birdbrain
  - Claudius's successor
  - Ab — (from the start)
  - Giant reed of India
  - Gormandized
  - Buddy

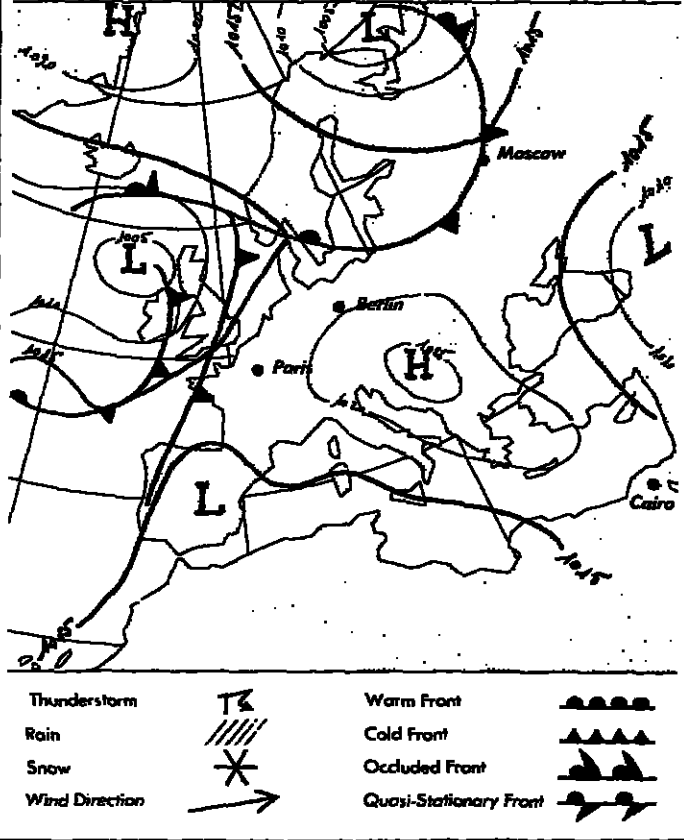
## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## WEATHER

C	F	Feet	MADRID	C	F	Cloudy
24	75	Mostly	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
24	75	Mostly	MONTREAL	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	MUNICH	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	NEW YORK	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	PARIS	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	PRAGUE	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	ROME	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	STOCKHOLM	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	TEHRAN	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	TEL AVIV	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	TOKYO	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	TUNIS	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	VIENNA	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	WARSAW	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	WASHINGTON	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly	ZURICH	24	75	Mostly
24	75	Mostly		24	75	Mostly

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Saturday



## Gary Gilmore Hoped to Escape Before Execution, Mailer Writes

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP) — Convicted murderer Gary Gilmore devised a last-minute plan to escape from prison the night before his execution by a firing squad, author Norman Mailer says.

In an excerpt from his forthcoming book, "The Executioner's Song," Mr. Mailer says Gilmore told one of his lawyers, Ron Stanger: "I've got \$50,000, or to be exact about it, access to \$50,000, and I'll give it to you. All I want is that the next time you go outside, leave me the keys to your extra clothes."

Mr. Mailer says that the other clothes, which Mr. Stanger planned to wear to the execution, were in a locker at Utah State Prison. "There's so much hubbub around here that the guards won't know. Just leave your key," Mr. Mailer quotes Gilmore as saying.

"Ron," said Gary, "if I can get through that double gate in your clothes, I'm out. There's nothing past there but the outside door and that's always open. I'll just skin up the barbed wire and flip over the rolls at the top. That wire'll put a few holes in me, but it's nothing."

Mr. Mailer said Mr. Stanger answered: "Gary, when we started, part of our bargain was no hanky-panky. I've grown very close to you. I do anything I could for you. But I'm not going to put my children and my family in jeopardy."

Mr. Mailer writes: "Gary nodded. Acknowledged it all with a nod. Didn't seem discouraged so much as confirmed."

## BOOKS

## THE LAST OF THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS

By Clarence Norris and Sybil Washington.  
Putnam's. 281 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Mel Watkins

"THE WORST feeling about being locked up was it didn't seem real. It was akin to living in a dream. Thinking that it will end in a minute. I had no control over what happened to me, not at all. From the time I was taken off that train, I was a robot. I was told what to do, when to do it and how. Most of the time I tried not to think of anything. Thinking and hearing about the pleasures people in the outside world were having was something I couldn't stand."

This is Clarence Norris' recollection of the 15 years he spent in Alabama prisons as one of nine black youths originally arrested in the notorious Scottsboro case. Its Kafkaesque overtones are apt for the indictment, prosecution, conviction and subsequent appeals, mistrials and retrials of the Scottsboro boys constitute a judicial labyrinth of nightmare proportions.

On March 25, 1931, Clarence Norris and eight other blacks (ages 13 to 19) were forced from a freight train in Paint Rock, Ala., by a group of white farmers and taken to the nearby jail at Scottsboro. The next day they were charged with raping two white women who had also been on the train. Two weeks later, their trials hastily completed, all of the defendants except one (13-year-old Roy Wright) were convicted and sentenced to death by electrocution. This began Clarence Norris' extended vigil on and about death row in the Alabama prison system. This was followed by three decades as a fugitive when he fled Alabama and his punitive parole system in 1946. He was finally exonerated of all crimes and pardoned in 1976 at the age of 64 when the attorney general of Alabama re-examined the evidence in the case and found him innocent.

In this account, Norris, with the journalist and playwright Sybil Washington, relates the story of his life from childhood to the present. The emphasis, of course, is on the years between 1931 and 1946, when he was imprisoned and the Scottsboro case became an international cause celebre. Living at the time the Communist Party was several civil rights groups, lawyers such as Clarence Darrow and Samuel Leibowitz, artists and patrons such as Kay Boyle and Nancy Cunard had become involved in defending the Scottsboro boys.

In one sense, the boys had become pawns in a larger struggle between liberal, progressive forces and the conservative, racist forces of Southern U.S. politics. Clarence Norris' low-key, surprisingly restrained description of his personal experiences during this period alludes to the external controversy that the case had aroused, but is focused primarily on his reaction to imprisonment and to the frightful situation of being a powerless ob-

server in a drama in which his life was the stake.

Although he does not avoid the grim aspects of Southern prison life or the virtual slave-labor predicament of parole in Alabama ("We were treated like dogs. It was worse than prison."), the narrative is balanced with forthright observations about the less grisly side of his incarceration. As the son of a sharecropper with only two years of elementary-school education, Norris was impressed with the attention his notoriety solicited from the outside world. "Life is funny, we would laugh about it. We had the death sentence over our heads, but we were eating and dressing better than a lot of men on the outside, including our guards. Good people all over the world were making our lives a lot easier." He does add, however, that "I would much rather have been on the outside looking in."

Instead of an angry, accusatory tract, which one might have expected from an innocent man "bounced" by the law for most of his life, "The Last of the Scottsboro Boys" is the autobiography of a man intent on enjoying the freedom denied him for decades. Unlike "Scottsboro Boy," the autobiographical account of Haywood Patterson, who died in prison two years after his book was published in 1950, Clarence Norris' story is without overt rancor or pleas for vindication.

No doubt this is partly the result of his exonerated, but one suspects that it is also a reflection of wisdom derived from having had such a narrow brush with death and such intimate knowledge of the capriciousness of the law. It is a wisdom that is difficult to fault.

Moreover, because of the inclusion of trial transcripts and documentation of letters and other pertinent evidence, "The Last of the Scottsboro Boys" offers an incisive view of the farcical extremes of Southern "justice" when the issue of rape involving black men and white women is touched upon. (Norris was tried and convicted twice, even after one of the alleged victims recanted her earlier testimony about being raped.)

While this book does not have the exhaustive documentation and attention to broader social implications of Dan Carter's "Scottsboro: A Tragedy of the American South," it effectively re-enacts that tragedy through the prism of one man's patience, suffering and ultimate vindication. Perhaps its greatest value is that it again documents the personal toll often exacted against those unfortunate enough to have experienced the darker side of the American dream.

Mel Watkins wrote this review for The New York Times.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE



## ANDY CAPP



## WARD OF ID



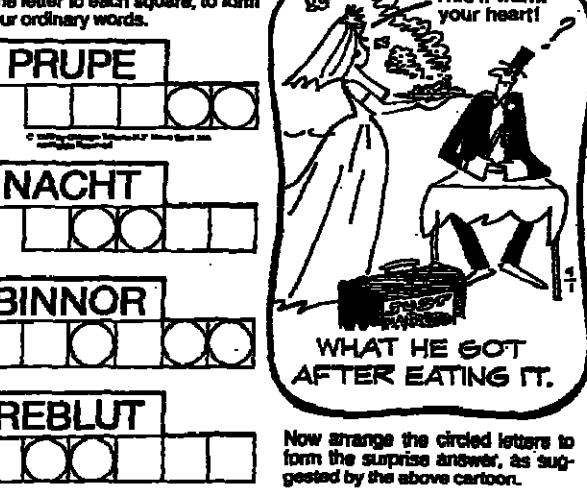
## REX MORGAN



## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: THINK VAGUE NOBODY BYGONE

Answer: What people who cheat on their diet usually do—GAIN IN THE END

## DENNIS THE MENACE



\*HAVE I BEEN PASTEURIZED?



Official's Forfeit Order Is Overruled

McEnroe Downs Nastase at U.S. Open; Riotous Crowd Causes Umpire to Quit

YORK, Aug. 31 (AP) — Earre beat the Nastase furling New York crowd, played for 15 minutes, the second round of the tennis championships today. The umpire was to leave his chair, he was assigned from the tournament...

refused Hammond's order to begin serving in spite of the crowd noise. Hammond then declared "Game set, match, McEnroe." The crowd roared even louder and the match began to rain onto the court.

"He was inciting the crowd," said tournament director Billy Talbot, explaining the decision to replace Hammond. "What were our choices? If we leave him in the chair, we never finish the match."

game, take the match." That was when Hammond called the match — only to be overruled by tournament officials in the near-riotous din.

Among the top men seeds, Bjorn Borg, Vitas Gerulaitis, Guillermo Vilas, Victor Pecci, Jose-Luis Clerc and Brian Gottfried all registered straight-set, second-round victories.



Referee Mike Blanchard, second from left, tries to get match re-started between John McEnroe, left, and Ilie Nastase, right, after Nastase refused to continue because of crowd noise.

In 8-3 Victory Over Yanks

Porter's Bat Helps Royals Make Over Division Lead

YORK, Aug. 31 (AP) — Porter hit a three-run home run to lead the Kansas City Royals to an 8-3 victory over the New York Yankees in the first game of a doubleheader.

two hits as Texas breezed to a 6-0 victory over the Red Sox. In Cleveland, Len Barker pitched a six-hitter, Ron Hassey drove in three runs and Duane Kuiper and Toby Harrah batted in two apiece as Cleveland downed California, 7-1.

13th victory as Seattle beat Toronto, 8-2. Orioles 5, Twins 4. In Baltimore, Ken Singleton notched his 100th and 101st RBIs in the Orioles' 5-4 victory over Minnesota.



Royals' Willie Wilson steals second against Yankees Thursday night, as Willie Randolph leaps for high, late throw.

The Pro Football Weekend

NFL for Real: First Ups, First Downs

By William N. Wallace  
NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT) — The National Football League begins its 60th season this weekend. Teams' preseason records are in parentheses.

Steelers in the final exhibition. Betting line: Dallas by 4½. Green Bay (3-1) at Chicago (3-1) — Both are playoff contenders in the NFL's weakest division.

Baltimore (2-2) at Kansas City (3-1) — Eight rookies and a new punter, Bucky Dills, have improved the Colts, who show no weak points. This could become an outstanding team. The Chiefs will rely on muscle again, the wing-T offense butting at defenses. Mike Livingston is the quarterback once more. Betting line: Kansas City by 1½.

Miami (4-0) at Buffalo (0-4) — The Bills seldom beat the Dolphins. They last did so 19 games ago, in 1969. Miami's offensive line has four starters over 30, but they can still go. Bob Griese, 34, and Larry Csonka, 32, will also start. The new tight end is Bruce Hardy, replacing Andre Tillman, who broke a leg, and the new kicker Uwe von Schamann, a rookie, who displaced Garo Yepremian. Bills begin a difficult schedule with a new 3-4 defense that has to be an improvement. Betting line: Miami by 5.

Go Do a Story

In the offices of the Curtis Publishing Co. on Independence Square in Philadelphia the editors had never heard of Cut and Shoot and so they asked Bill Heinz to go to do a story for them before the fight. Bill went out and met Roy and his elder brother, Toke, and Big Henry and Uncle Bob and Uncle Cleve and Cousin Armadillo and other descendants of Cussin' Harris, the founding father.

'Tell Me About the Time Your Uncle Bob Cut a Man's Head Off'

Tall-Story Plots Still Thicken in Texas' Big Thicket

By Red Smith  
NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT) — When Bill Heinz and Skipper Lofting got to Conroe, Texas, they learned that Roy Harris was a lawyer now and head of Roy Harris Real Estate and also clerk of Montgomery County. "Doesn't he kind of surprise you?" Skipper asked.

Everything about this story surprised me," Bill said. "After all, how many times in his life does a reporter sit down with a subject and say, 'Now, tell me about the time your Uncle Bob cut a man's head off?'"

So the jockey of his time had been through open-heart surgery, had blown a turbine in business ventures, and was bowling along at the top of his striding. So teachers College and this dude from Houston Heights made a snotty remark about Roy's blue jeans so Roy knocked him down and kicked in a couple of ribs and kicked a lot of hide off his face before some teachers stopped it.

For what do you pray? Bill asked him. "I pray nobody get hurt," he said. "Then I pray it be a good fight." "Don't you ever pray to win?" "No," he said, shaking his head. "I would never do that."

"Suppose I pray to win," he said. "The other boy, he pray to win, too. Then what God gonna do?"

It's grand, but let's get back to Cut and Shoot. "How about Cousin Armadillo?" Bill Heinz asked Roy Harris. "He's in the penitentiary in Huntsville," Roy said. "He killed one of the neighbor boys and I think they gave him 20 years. It's been several years ago, and they were old stealin' buddies. They went around and stole things in the oilfields and Armadillo'd been sent up before. He felt the other fella had turned state's evidence and he was kind of gamin' for him."

Armardillo had married a woman who had a little boy and they were eating in a joint out in Cut and Shoot. This fella walked in, and the kid had on kind of a helmet, and he thumped the kid on the helmet. Armardillo said something, and the other fella drew his knife. Armardillo jumped up and pulled his pistol and shot him through the chest. The other fella sat run over people again, and their defense is still as good as any. With Pete Johnson hurt and Boobie



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Seattle 000 000-0 11 0	St. Louis 000 000-2 4 2
Toronto 000 000-0 1 3 0	San Francisco 000 000-3 4 2
Perdell and Carr: B-More, Todd (4) and Carone, W-Porter, 13-1, L-B-More, 3-4.	Vuckovich, McInerney (8) and Simmons; Whitson and Littlejohn, W-Whitson, 4-2, L-Vuckovich, 12-4.
Kansas City 312 000 100-14 1 1	Chicago 300 000-0 0 2 7 0
New York 000 000-0 0 1 1	Los Angeles 000 000-1 1 1
Guro and Porter: Tami, Head (4), Kopf (7) and Guro, W-Guro, 10-9, L-Tami, 10-8, HR-Kansas City, Porter (14).	Lynn, Tidrow (4), Sutter (8) and Blackwell; Houston, Castillo (8) and Yeager, Ferguson (8), W-Lynn, 10-2, L-Houston, 11-10, HR-Los Angeles, Garvey (22).
Texas 200 000 100-11 0	300 000-0 0 2 7 0
Boston 000 000-0 0 2 1 0	000 000-0 0 2 1 0
Medich and Sandberg: Eckersley, Campbell (7) and Altman, W-Medich, 4-4, L-Eckersley, 10-8, HR-Texas, Oliver (12).	000 000-0 0 2 1 0
Minnesota 000 000-0 0 2 1 0	000 000-0 0 2 1 0
Baltimore 000 000-0 0 2 1 0	000 000-0 0 2 1 0
Kosman, Marshall (7) and Weaver: Fierse, Stenhouse (8) and Demaree, W-Fierse, 10-7, L-Kosman, 12-11.	000 000-0 0 2 1 0
California 010 000 000-4 1 1	010 000 000-4 1 1
Cleveland 000 000-0 0 2 1 0	000 000-0 0 2 1 0
Ryan, Montague (5), Cleo (8) and Downing; Barker and Hozay, W-Barker, 5-4, L-Ryan, 13-11, HR-Cleveland, Hozay (15).	000 000-0 0 2 1 0
Milwaukee 110 000 000-0 1 1 1	000 000-0 0 2 1 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 2 1 0	000 000-0 0 2 1 0
Calderon, Goliase (11), Augustine (11) and Moore: Proby, Scarborough (7), Forner (8), Hoffman (12), Howard (12) and Calbern, W-Augustine, 6-5, L-Hoffman, 9-4, HR-Milwaukee, Larcene (23).	000 000-0 0 2 1 0
Oakland 200 000 000-11 0 2	200 000 000-11 0 2
Minette, Todd (8) and Egan, Perry, P-Underwood (11), Tobin (8) and Parris, W-Tobin, 3-4, L-Egan, 1-4, HR-Oakland, Murray (9), Grass (11), Detroit, Morales (11).	200 000 000-11 0 2

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